

LIBRARY RULES

I Library hours 8 A M to 8-30 P M
every day except

II One volume may be drawn by each
reader and kept two w

III A fine of 1 cent a day shall be paid
for each book kept overtime

IV All losses or injury beyond reason-
able wear must be promptly adjusted

LATIN COMPOSITION FOR THE SECO
SCOTT, HARRY FLETCHER

LATIN COMPOSITION

FOR THE SECOND YEAR


By

HARRY FLETCHER SCOTT, A.M.

The University of Chicago High School



SCOTT, FORESMAN & COMPANY
CHICAGO NEW YORK



COPYRIGHT 1917
BY SCOTT, FORESMAN & COMPANY

PREFACE

The exercises of this book have been prepared to accompany the reading of Latin in the second year of the high school course. The lessons are arranged in two groups. Part One is based directly on the text of Caesar's Gallic War, Books I-IV, omitting the War with Ariovistus. Part Two consists of lessons which are provided with vocabularies, and which may therefore be used with any Latin text selected for second year reading. The topics of syntax treated in any lesson of Part One are also illustrated by the exercises of the lesson with the corresponding number in Part Two. It is therefore possible to use any desired number of lessons from either part, and to follow these by lessons taken from the other part, if the choice of text to be read makes it desirable to do so, without losing the sequence of the topics for study. This arrangement of lessons also makes possible variation in the exercises used from year to year.

The principles which are illustrated by the exercises are stated at the head of the lessons of Part One, and reference is made to these statements at the head of the corresponding lessons of Part Two. Each lesson, after the first, includes sentences which illustrate in review the points of syntax presented in the preceding lesson, and also some of the more difficult points which have appeared still earlier.

References to the standard Latin grammars are given for the convenience of teachers who wish to have a grammar in the hands of their pupils in the second year.

The vocabularies of Part Two have been selected mainly from the words of most frequent occurrence in the Latin read

in the high school. The number of words has been kept as nearly uniform as possible, and in view of the fact that these words are in large part already familiar, the vocabularies will be found to be small.

The author wishes to make acknowledgment of the kindness of Professor F. W. Sanford, of the University of Nebraska, and Professor Charles H. Beeson, of the University of Chicago, in reading the proofs.

HARRY FLETCHER SCOTT

Chicago, February, 1917

CONTENTS

PART I

LESSON		PAGE
I	Predicate Nominative Ablative of Means	7
II	Apposition Agreement of the Relative Pronoun	8
III	Ablative of Place Ablative of Agent	9
IV	Ablative of Accompaniment Ablative of Respect	10
V	Ablative with Certain Deponent Verbs Ablative of Route	11
VI	Ablative Absolute Ablative of Time	12
VII	Ablative of Separation Ablative of Manner	13
VIII	Dative of Indirect Object Dative with Adjectives	14
IX	Dative with Special Verbs Dative of Possession	15
X	Dative of Purpose Dative of Reference	16
XI	Dative of Agent Dative with Compound Verbs	17
XII	Genitive of the Whole Genitive of Possession	18
XIII	Objective Genitive Genitive of Description	19
XIV	Ablative with a Preposition in Place of the Genitive of the Whole Construction with <i>mille</i>	20
XV	Accusative of Duration and Extent Two Accusatives with Compounds of <i>trāns</i>	21
XVI	Accusative of Place to Which Expressions of Place to Which without a Preposition	22
XVII	Place in Which with Names of Towns, etc Expressions of Place from Which	23
XVIII	The Gerund The Gerundive	24
XIX	Participles of Deponent Verbs Position of Monosyllabic Prepositions	25
XX	Reflexive Pronouns Possessive Adjectives	26
XXI	Indirect Discourse	27
XXII	Causal Clauses with <i>cum</i> Clauses of Reason with <i>quod</i>	28
XXIII	Descriptive Clauses of Situation Adversative Clauses with <i>cum</i>	29
XXIV.	Purpose Clauses with <i>ut</i> and <i>nē</i> Relative Purpose Clauses	30
XXV	Purpose Clauses with <i>quō</i> Indirect Questions	31
XXVI	Clauses of Result Anticipatory Subjunctive	32

LESSON		PAGE
XXVII	Substantive Clauses of Desue Substantive Clauses of Fact	33
XXVIII	Relative Clauses of Description Construction with Words of Fear	34
XXIX	Elliptical Use of <i>ahus</i> Passive Use of Verbs which Govern the Dative	35
XXX	The Complementary Infinitive Tense Use with <i>dum</i> , "while"	36
XXXI	Accusative of the Supine Review of Case Use with Prepositions	37
XXXII	Forms of Questions First Periphrastic Conjugation	38
XXXIII	Construction with Words of Hindering Present Infinitive with <i>dēbuī</i>	39
XXXIV	Non-committal Conditional Sentences Future Conditional Sentences, More Vivid and Less Vivid	41
XXXV	Conditional Sentences Contrary to Fact	43

PART II

Lessons I-XXXV	44
Appendix	79
Vocabulary	119

ABBREVIATIONS

References to Latin Grammars are made thus

A=Allen and Greenough

B=Bennett

H=Harkness

H.B.=Hale and Buck

W=Grammatical Appendix to Walker's Caesar

SECOND YEAR LATIN COMPOSITION

PART ONE

LESSON I

(BOOK I, CHAPTER 1)

1. Predicate Nominative

Passive forms of verbs meaning to name, call, appoint, choose, and the like, and forms of sum, may be followed by a predicate noun in the same case as the subject

Galli ipsōrum linguā Celtæ appellantur, the Gauls are called Celts in their own language

A 284, B 168, II 393, II-B 319, II, W 95, a

2. Ablative of Means

Means is expressed by the ablative without a preposition
Helvētī montibus continentur, the Helvetians are hemmed in by mountains

A 409, B 218, II 476, H-B 423, W 143

EXERCISES

1 The Helvetians were called Celts 2 This river is called the Rhone 3 Gaul as a whole (*omnis*) is divided into three parts by these rivers 4 These mountains are called the Pyrenees 5 Aquitania is bounded by these mountains, by the ocean, and by the country of the Celts 6 The Belgians had not been enervated by the civilization and refinement of the province 7 One part of Gaul is bounded by rivers and mountains 8 Our province has often been called Gaul

LESSON II

(CHAPTER 2)

1. Apposition

A noun in apposition agrees in case with the word which it explains.

Labiēnus lēgātus auxilium mīsit, *Labiēnus, the lieutenant, sent aid.*

A. 282; B. 169, 2; H. 393; H.-B. 319, I; W. 95, b.

2. Agreement of the Relative Pronoun

A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on its use in its own clause.

Ad eam partem Ōceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinet, *it extends to that part of the ocean which lies next to Spain.*

A. 305; B. 250; H. 396; H.-B. 322; W. 173.

EXERCISES

1. Orgetorix, the wealthiest man among the Helvetians, had formed (made) a league of nobles. 2. The country of the Sequani, our neighbors, touches the Rhine. 3. Marcus Messala, the consul, was a brave man. 4. The mountains by which the Helvetians are hemmed in are very high. 5. Aquitania, which is one part of Gaul, extends (**pertinēre**) to the Pyrenees mountains. 6. The Helvetians, who are hemmed in by rivers and mountains, are very brave. 7. This river by which Aquitania is bounded on one side (**ūnā ex parte**) is called the Garonne,

LESSON III

(CHAPTERS 3, 4)

1. Ablative of Place

The ablative with in is used to denote the place where something is or where some act occurs.

Rēgnum in civitate suā occupāvit, he seized the royal authority in his state

A 426, 3, B 228, H 491, I, 3, H-B 433; W 151

2. Ablative of Agent

With passive verbs, the noun or pronoun which denotes the person by whom the act is done is put in the ablative with ā or ab

Ā senātū populī Rōmānī amicus appellātus erat, he had been called "friend" by the senate of the Roman people.

A. 405, B 216, H 468, H-B 406, 1, W 137

EXERCISES

1 Dumnorix was the wealthiest man in his state. 2. Marcus Piso, the consul, had been in Spain 3 Royal authority had not been held by Casticus the Sequanian 4 Orgetorix has been chosen leader by the Helvetians. 5 A great number of men was collected by the friends of Orgetorix 6 The Romans did not have a large army in Gaul 7. Dumnorix, to whom Orgetorix gave his daughter in marriage, was a Haeduan 8 The number of carts which the Helvetians bought was large 9 The magistrates will attempt to assert their rights (*singular*) by arms.

LESSON IV

(CHAPTERS 5, 6)

1. Ablative of Accompaniment

The ablative with cum is used to denote the person with whom one is associated in doing an act

Cum proximis civitatibus pacem confirmant, they establish peace with the neighboring states

NOTE *In military expressions cum is sometimes omitted when the noun is modified by an adjective, other than a numeral*

A 418, B 222, H 473, 1, H-B 418, 420, W 140

2. Ablative of Respect (Specification)

The ablative without a preposition may be used to denote in what respect a statement is true

Lingua et legibus differunt, they differ in language and laws

A 418, B 226, H 480, H-B 441, W 149

EXERCISES

1 The Tulingi, who have set out with the Helvetians, are their allies 2 The Belgians and Aquitanians differ from one another (*inter se*) in language and laws 3 The Latobrigi have decided to set out with their allies 4 The Helvetians do not surpass (*praecedere*) the Belgians in courage 5 We shall assemble at (*ad*) the bank of the Rhone with our friends 6 Orgetorix was prepared in mind for (*ad*) all things 7 The Allobroges had recently been subdued by the Roman people 8 We shall cross the river by fording (by a ford) 9 This town which was in the country of the Allobroges was called Geneva

LESSON V

(CHAPTERS 7, 8)

1. Ablative with Certain Deponent Verbs

The deponent verbs ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vēscor, and their compounds, have their objects in the ablative

Tōtius Galliae imperiō potīrī, to gain the supremacy of all Gaul

A 410, B 218 1, H 477, H-B 429, W 145

2. Ablative of Route

The way or route by which one goes may be expressed by the ablative without a preposition

Hāc viā exiērunt, they went forth by this road

A 429, a, B 218, 9, H. 476 (last two ex), H-B 426, W 144

EXERCISES

1 Those who used boats and rafts were repulsed by the weapons of the Romans 2 The Gauls will not gain possession of (*potior*) the redoubts, because Caesar has stationed garrisons 3 Caesar will set out from the city by this road 4 The road by which the Helvetians set out was narrow. 5 The Gauls and Romans did not use the same weapons. 6 We cannot cross the river by a bridge 7 This legion did not arrive in Gaul (*accusative*) with Caesar 8 The Pyrenees mountains surpass the Jura in height 9 This was reported to the Helvetians by the envoys.

LESSON VI

(CHAPTERS 9, 10)

1. Ablative Absolute

A noun or pronoun in the ablative, together with an adjective, a participle, or another noun in agreement, may be used to denote some circumstance or event loosely connected with the rest of the sentence

Oppidīs suis exustis profecti sunt, after burning their towns (lit with their towns burned) they set out

A 419; B. 227, H 489, H-B 421, W 150

2. Ablative of Time

The ablative without a preposition is used to denote the time at which or within which an act occurs or a situation exists.

Posterō diē in prōvinciam profectus est, on the next day he set out to the province

A 423, 1, B. 230, H 486, H-B 439, W 152

EXERCISES

1 We cannot cross against Caesar's will (Caesar being unwilling). 2 After levying two legions (two legions having been levied), Caesar set out into Farther Gaul 3 We waged war with the Helvetians and the Germans in the same year 4 An envoy was sent to the Haeduan on that day 5 After the legions had been led out from winter quarters (*abl. abs.*), the Gauls were routed in several battles. 6 The army will arrive in the country of the Vocontii on the seventh day 7 The Romans gained possession of the higher (*superior*) places 8 Caesar hastened into Italy by this road. 9 Dumnorix did not go through the country of the Sequani with the Helvetians

LESSON VII

(CHAPTERS 11, 12)

1. Ablative of Separation

Words meaning to separate, deprive of, restrain, relieve of, be free from, be in want of, be absent, and the like, take the ablative of separation, often with ab or ex

Flūmen Rhodanus prōvinciam ab Helvētīs dīvidit, the river Rhone separates the province from the Helvetians.

A 400, B 214, H 461, H-B 408, 411, W 134

2. Ablative of Manner

The ablative with cum is used to express manner. But cum may be omitted if the noun is modified by an adjective

Magnā (cum) virtūte castra oppugnābant, they attacked the camp with great courage

A 412, B 220, H 473, 3, H-B 445, W 142

EXERCISES

1 A broad river separates (*dividere*) our country from Gaul 2 The enemy crossed the river with great courage 3 The Helvetians led their forces across with great speed (*celeritās*) 4 The Haeduans cannot defend themselves from the Helvetians 5 We cannot protect our towns from the violence of the enemy (keep the violence of the enemy from our towns) 6 The legion crossed the farther province with incredible speed 7 After the consul had been killed (the consul having been killed) the army was sent under the yoke 8 Caesar will avenge public wrongs at the same time. 9. The Gauls used rafts and boats

LESSON VIII

(CHAPTERS 13-15)

1. Dative of Indirect Object

*The indirect object is in the dative**Caesarī frūmentum nōn dedērunt quod pollicitī erant, they did not give Caesar the grain which they had promised*

A 361, B 187, H 424, H-B 365, W 113

2. Dative with Adjectives

*Many adjectives, such as those meaning agreeable, friendly, like, suitable, and their opposites, take the dative to denote the object toward which the quality is directed or with reference to which it is said to exist**Proximī Germānīs sunt, they are nearest to the Germans.*

A 384, B 192, H 434, H-B 362 ft note 3, W 122

EXERCISES

1 The Sequani gave hostages to the Helvetians. 2. Hostages were given the Helvetians by the Sequani. 3. Dumnorix was friendly to the Helvetians. 4 The arrival of Caesar's army was not pleasing (*grātus*) to the Gauls. 5 Divico said this (*plur*) to Caesar. 6. Many Gauls were friendly to the Romans. 7 The enemy did not restrain their men from battle. 8. The Helvetians always fought (*contendere*) with courage. 9 After the bridge was made (*not a clause*), the army was led across.

LESSON IX

(CHAPTERS 16, 17)

1. Dative with Special Verbs

Verbs meaning to favor, please, displease, trust, distrust, believe, persuade, serve, obey, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, and spare, govern the dative

Civitatī persuāsīt, he persuaded the citizens (lit the state)

A 367, B 187 II a, H 426, H-B 362, W 115

2. Dative of Possession

The possessor of something may be denoted by the dative, with the noun denoting the thing possessed used in the nominative as subject of a form of the verb sum.

Puerō gladius est, the boy has a sword

A 373, B 190, H 430, H-B 374, W 117

EXERCISES

1 Caesar could not persuade the Haeduan^s 2 The influence of these men did not please the magistrates 3 The Haeduan^s did not have ripe grain (*plur*) in the fields 4 Caesar did not have a sufficiently large supply of forage 5 Those who resist (*resistere*) the magistrates are seditious 6 The magistrates did not have great influence 7 The Haeduan^s did not give the Romans the grain which they had promised 8 The magistrate was friendly to Diviciacus 9 I have disclosed this with great danger.

LESSON X

(CHAPTERS 18-20)

1. Dative of Purpose

The purpose or end which something serves or is intended to serve is often expressed by the dative

Id erat magnō impedimentō, this was a great hindrance (lit. for a great hindrance).

A. 382, B. 191, H. 425, 3, H-B 360; W. 119.

2. Dative of Reference

The dative is often used to denote a person who is likely to be affected favorably or unfavorably by an act or situation, or with reference to whom an act is said to be done or a situation to exist. Occasionally the dative is thus used to refer to things.

Nōbīs magnō impedimentō erat, it was a great hindrance to us.

A. 376, B. 188, H. 425, 4, H-B 366-368, W. 120.

EXERCISES

- 1 The cavalry had been sent as aid (for aid) to Caesar
- 2 The Roman army came to the aid of (for aid to) the Haeduans
- 3 The friendship of his brother was a protection (*praesidium*) for Dumnorix
- 4 Caesar will place guards over (for) Dumnorix, who has been accused by the Haeduans
- 5 Diviciacus, the brother of Dumnorix, favored the Romans
- 6 The Haeduans had a magistrate who was friendly to the Romans
- 7 The justice of Caesar was pleasing to many Gauls.
- 8 Why did not the Haeduans give Caesar the grain?
- 9 When the council was dismissed (*abl. absq̄*), Liscus spoke freely and boldly.

LESSON XI

(CHAPTERS 21-24)

1. Dative of Agent

With the future passive participle, the dative is used to denote the person by whom the act must be done or ought to be done

Militēs Caesarī revocandī sunt, the soldiers ought to be recalled by Caesar

A 374, B 189, H 431, H-B 373, W 118.

2. Dative with Compound Verbs

With many verbs compounded with ante, ob, prae, and sub, a noun or pronoun connected in sense with the preposition is put in the dative. The dative is also thus used with compounds of ad and in when motion is not expressed, and occasionally with compounds of a few other prepositions

Labienus castris praeerat, Labienus was in command of the camp.

A 370, B 187 III, H 429, H-B 376, W 116.

EXERCISES

1 This mountain ought to be seized by Labienus. 2 The camp ought to be moved by the Romans. 3 Divico was in command of (*praeesse*) the Helvetians at that time. 4 Dumnorix had been in command of the cavalry of the Haeduan. 5. We ought to change our plans (*translate in the passive*). 6. Caesar placed Labienus in command of (*praeficere*) two legions. 7 The horsemen of the Haeduan were not a help (for a help) to the Romans. 8 This plan did not please the soldiers. 9. Orgetorix had two daughters. 10 Considius saw the soldiers on the mountain and fled with great speed.

LESSON XII

(CHAPTERS 25, 26)

1. Genitive of the Whole

The genitive is used to name the whole of something, of which a part is denoted by the word on which the genitive depends.

Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, the Belgians are the bravest of all these

A 346, B. 201, H 440, 5, H-B 346, W. 101

2. Genitive of Possession

The genitive is used to denote the person or thing referred to as possessing something

Oppida Haeduōrum incēnsa erant, the towns of the Haeduans had been burned

A 343, B. 198; H 440, 1, H-B 339, W 99

EXERCISES

1 Part of the enemy withstood the attack of our men for a long time 2 Many of the Gauls were killed in flight 3 The shields of the Gauls were pierced by our javelins 4 Our men will gain possession of the baggage (Less V, 1) of the Helvetians 5 This man is not the bravest of our soldiers 6 The Romans captured a son and a daughter of Orgetorix in that battle 7 Caesar ought to remove the horses from sight (the horses ought to be removed, etc) 8 The Romans did not wish to make war on (**bellum inferre**) the Tulingi 9 Our shields were a hindrance (for a hindrance) to us, because they were fastened together by the Roman javelins

LESSON XIII

(CHAPTERS 27-29)

1. Objective Genitive

A noun or adjective which denotes action may take a dependent genitive to indicate the object affected by the act

Cupiditāte rēgnī inductus est, he was influenced by a desire for (lit of) royal power

A 348, B 200, H 440, 2, H-B 354, W 98

2. Genitive of Description

The genitive of a noun, modified by an adjective, is sometimes used to describe a person or thing

Erant hominēs magnae virtūtis, they were men of great courage

A 345, B 203, H 440, 3, 447, H-B 355, W 100.

EXERCISES

1 Those who set out toward (ad) the Rhine had great hope of safety 2. We set out from the camp because we were influenced (addūcere) by hope of liberty 3 The allies of the Helvetians were [men]¹ of great courage 4 We did not have weapons of this kind (genus) 5 The lieutenant was not influenced by fear of danger. 6 The Haeduans had been [men] of great influence in Gaul 7 We have brought back part of those who were hastening toward the Rhine 8. The weapons of the Tulingi have been surrendered (trādere) 9 We ought to restore our towns and villages (transl in passive)

¹ Words enclosed in brackets are to be omitted in translating into Latin

LESSON XIV

(BOOK II, CHAPTERS 1-3)

1. Ablative with a Preposition in Place of the Genitive of the Whole

The ablative with dē or ex is sometimes used in place of the genitive of the whole, regularly so with cardinal numerals and quīdam.

Ūnus ex centuriōnibus vulnerātus est, one of the centurions (lit from the centurions) was wounded

A. 346 c, B 201 1 a, H 444, H-B 346 e, W 101 b

2. Construction with mille

In the singular, mille is sometimes used as a noun, and sometimes as an adjective. In the plural it is always a noun, and is regularly modified by a genitive of the whole

Sex mīlia hominum ex castrīs fūgērunt, six thousand men fled from the camp

A 134 d, B 80 5, H 168, 1, H-B 131 3, W 48.

EXERCISES

1 One of the envoys was a friend of the Romans 2 The Sequani and Helvetians are the nearest of the Gauls to the Germans 3 Many thousand Belgians were in arms, and a larger army was being collected. 4. We shall send five thousand soldiers into Gaul 5 Two of the Remi had been sent to Caesar 6 Quintus Pedius set out into Gaul with ten thousand men 7 The Remi sent hostages, because they were not desirous (**cupidus**) of war 8 Iccius was a man of great influence 9 Part of the Belgians were eager for (**studēre**) war

LESSON XV

(CHAPTERS 4-6)

1. Accusative of Duration and Extent

(a) *A noun used to tell how long an act or situation continues is put in the accusative*

(b) *A noun used to express extent in space is put in the accusative*

Exercitus decem diēs in eīs castrīs mānsit, the army remained in this camp ten days

Fīnēs eōrum multa mīlia passuum patēbant, their country extended many miles

A 423, 425, B 181, H 417, H-B 387, W 130.

2. Two Accusatives with Compounds of *trāns*

Compounds of trāns sometimes take two objects, one governed by the preposition, the other by the simple verb. With the passive of such verbs, the object governed by the preposition may be retained

Trēs partēs cōpiārū flūmen trādūxerant, they had led three-fourths (lit parts) of their forces across the river

Trēs partēs cōpiārū flūmen trāductae erant, three-fourths of their forces had been led across the river

A 395, B 179, H 413, H-B 386, W 127

EXERCISES

1 Diviciacus had been king of the Suessiones for many years 2 The town cannot hold out for two days 3 Caesar led the legion across the river Aisne 4 The army of the Belgians will be led across the river. 5 The camp of the enemy is four miles distant (*abesse*) from the town 6 The Germans have led their forces across the Rhine 7 Iccius

had been one of the envoys 8 The Atrebatres promised fifteen thousand soldiers for (**ad**) this war 9 We demand the control (**imperium**) of the whole war 10 The Germans have not always inhabited places of this sort (**modus**)

LESSON XVI

(CHAPTERS 7-10)

1. Accusative of Place to Which, General Rule

Place to which is regularly denoted by the accusative with ad or in

Lēgātus in prōvinciam revertit, the lieutenant returned to the province

A 426, 2, B 182, 2, H 418, H-B 385, b, W 131

2. Expressions of Place to Which Without a Preposition

Names of towns and small islands, also domus, are used in the accusative without a preposition to express place to which

Militēs Lutetiam profecti sunt, the soldiers set out to Paris

A 427, 2, B 182 1, H 418, 419, H-B 385, b, W 131

EXERCISES

1 The whole army will hasten to our camp 2 Two new legions have been sent into Gaul 3 The envoys will not set out to Rome this year 4 Caesar sent slingers and archers to Bibrax 5 The Belgians wish to return home with all their forces 6 The Roman soldiers will return to camp 7 Larger forces will be led across the Rhine by the Gauls 8 The camp of the Belgians extends for many miles 9 One of the slingers was killed in the river 10 Caesar ought to leave these two legions in camp 11 Quintus Titurius, the lieutenant, was in command of a part (Less XI, 2) of the forces

LESSON XVII

(CHAPTERS 11-13)

1. Expressions of Place in Which with Names of Towns, etc.

With names of towns and small islands which are in the first and second declensions, singular number, also domus and a few other words, place in which is denoted by the locative, which is identical in form with the genitive

Legiō Genavae nōn hiemābat, the legion did not spend the winter at Geneva

A 427, 3, B 228 1, 232, H 491, II 3, H-B 449, W 151 a

2. Expressions of Place from Which

Place from which is regularly expressed by the ablative with a preposition. But with names of towns and small islands, also domus and a few other words, no preposition is used

Ē finibus suis exire cōstituērunt, they decided to go forth from their country

Domō multum frūmentum sēcum portāvērunt they carried much grain with them from home

A 426 1, 427 1, B 229, 1, H 491 I 2, II 2, H-B 451, W 134 a

EXERCISES

1 The legion which is at Geneva will cross the river 2. The enemy who are in Bratuspantium will surrender their arms 3 Caesar set out from Aquileia with the army 4. The messenger who came to Caesar had set out from Bibrax by night 5 Diviciacus, the friend of Caesar, had been at Rome 6 The forces of the Belgians hastened to depart from the camp 7 Many of those who fled did not reach (**pervenire**) home 8 We shall send the army to Bratuspan-

tium. 9 The messengers who were sent have not yet come into the camp. 10. The Gauls did not defend the town for many days.

LESSON XVIII

(CHAPTERS 14-17)

1. The Gerund

The gerund is a verbal noun in the neuter gender, singular number, used only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative

Cupidi bellandi erant, they were fond of waging war

A 501, B 338, H 624, H-B 611, W 287

2. The Gerundive

The gerundive is the future passive participle when used in agreement with a noun or pronoun in a phrase which is equivalent in sense to a gerund and an object

Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Orgetorix was chosen to accomplish these things (for accomplishing these things)

A 503, B. 339, H 623, H-B 609, W 288

EXERCISES

1 Our cavalry has not come into Gaul for the purpose of (*causā*) plundering. 2 On inquiring (*in* with *abl.*), Caesar found out these things 3. You will bring (*inferre*) a calamity upon your state by fleeing. 4 These envoys have not come for the purpose of seeking peace. 5 We have chosen a suitable place for (*ad*) awaiting the forces of the Romans 6 The enemy were desirous (*cupidus*) of hindering our march 7 The soldiers who have remained at home are not

brave 8 The Roman army set out from Noviodunum into the territory of the Bellovaci 9 The enemy had not led their forces across the river Sambre

LESSON XIX

(CHAPTERS 18-20)

1. Participles of Deponent Verbs

Deponent verbs have all the participles of both voices The perfect participle of a deponent is usually active in meaning, but it is occasionally used as a passive

Ad flūmen prōgressī, trānsīre cōnātī sunt, having advanced to the river, they tried to cross

A 190 a, B 112, a, H 222, 1, H-B 291, a, W 73

2. Position of Monosyllabic Prepositions

When a monosyllabic preposition has as its object a noun modified by an adjective, the preposition is sometimes placed between the adjective and the noun

Multis dē causīs, for many reasons

A 599 d (2), B 350 7 b, H 671 5, H-B 627

EXERCISES

1 The cavalry of the Belgians, having crossed (*trāns-grediōr*) the river, made an attack on the slingers and archers 2 Having encouraged the soldiers, Caesar gave the signal 3 The legion hastened to the river with great speed 4 The cohorts will defend the camp and the baggage with great courage 5 Several of the Belgians (Less XIV, 1), having followed Caesar, were then in the camp 6 The soldiers did not dare to pursue the enemy, for (*dē with abl*) these reasons 7 The soldiers had come for the purpose

of fortifying the town 8 The cavalry of the enemy, by pursuing, threw our men into confusion 9 We shall withdraw from Geneva, but we shall remain in Gaul

LESSON XX

(CHAPTERS 21-23)

1. Reflexive Pronouns

The reflexive pronoun is used in the genitive, dative, accusative, or ablative, to refer back to the subject

Sē atque illōs alunt, they support themselves and the others (lit. those)

A 144, B 85, H 174, H-B 185, W 168

2. Possessive Adjectives

A possessive adjective agrees in gender, number, and case with the word denoting the thing possessed

Exercitus noster, our army, castra nostra, our camp; legiōnēs nostrae, our legions

A 145, B 86, H 176, H-B 186, W 53

EXERCISES

1 Those who are in the camp will not surrender (**dēdere**) themselves to the enemy 2 This centurion sought (**petere**) the first place for himself 3 The enemy did not withstand our attack bravely 4 I could not put on my helmet because the signal for (of) beginning (**committere**) battle had been given 5 The legion did not retreat (**sē recipere**) to the camp 6 You (*singular*) have always retained the memory of your former courage 7 Having advanced to this place, we did not hesitate to cross the river 8 All the Nervii

hastened to our camp with great speed 9 Time was lacking for (ad) giving the signal 10 The soldiers of the eighth legion resisted the enemy (Lesson IX, 1) and drove (compellere) them into the river

LESSON XXI

(CHAPTERS 24-26)

Indirect Discourse

In indirect discourse a main clause expressing a statement has its verb in the infinitive with the subject in the accusative, a main clause expressing a command has its verb in the subjunctive, and all subordinate clauses have their verbs in the subjunctive

Eā condiciōne quae ā Caesare ferrētur sē ūsūrōs esse ostendēbant, sibi trīdūī spatium daret, *they stated (lit. showed) that they would accept the terms which were offered by Caesar, let him give them the space of three days*

A 580 ff , B 314 ff , H 642 ff , H-B 534, 1, 2 , W 266-272

EXERCISES

1 Caesar said the courage of the tenth legion was unusual
 2 The enemy saw that our cavalry had fled 3 The Treviri reported that the Belgians had defeated the Romans and gained possession of their camp 4 The soldiers said they wished to avoid the weapons. 5. We saw that Caesar had come without a shield 6 The soldiers knew that the lieutenant would send help 7 Caesar defended himself with his sword. 8. I cannot use my sword (Less V, 1) easily, because we are crowded together. 9 Labienus, catching sight of (having caught sight of) the enemy, sent a legion as reenforcements (for reenforcements) to our men

LESSON XXII

(CHAPTERS 27-30)

1. Causal Clauses with *cum*

A subordinate clause introduced by cum meaning "since" has its verb in the subjunctive

His cum suā sponte persuādere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem mittunt, since they could not persuade them through their own influence, they sent envoys to Dumnorix

A. 549, B 286 2, H 598, H-B 523, W 245

2. Clauses of Reason with *quod*

A clause of reason introduced by quod, quia, or quoniam has its verb in the indicative if the reason is given directly as that of the speaker or writer, but in the subjunctive if it is quoted as a reason expressed or held by some other person, or by the speaker or writer at some other time

(a) Reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecedunt quod ferē cotidiānīs proeliīs cum Germānīs contendunt, they surpass the rest of the Gauls in courage, because they fight with the Germans in almost daily battles

(b) Graviter eōs accūsat quod ab eīs nōn sublevētur, he censured them severely because he was not assisted by them

A 540, B 286, 1, H 588, H-B 554, 555, a, W 244.

EXERCISES

1 Since so great a change has been made, the soldiers will renew the battle 2 Since the Nervii are suppliants, Caesar will protect (*cōservāre*) them very carefully 3 The enemy dared to cross the river because they were [men] of great courage 4 The Atuatucri returned home because the Nervii had been defeated 5 They deserted their towns

because they feared the Romans 6 Since you have surrendered yourselves to me, I will protect you very carefully 7 Caesar said that the Atuatucae had fortified their town with a very high wall 8 We know that they left six thousand men in Gaul 9 Stones of great weight had been placed on the wall

LESSON XXIII

(CHAPTERS 31-35)

1. Descriptive Clauses of Situation

A subordinate clause introduced by cum meaning "when," if used to describe the situation in which the main act took place, has its verb in the imperfect or past perfect subjunctive

Cum ad oppidum accessisset, pacem petierunt, when he had approached the town, they begged for peace

A 546, B 288, B, H 600, II, H-B 524, W 242

2. Adversative Clauses with cum

A subordinate clause introduced by cum meaning "although" has its verb in the subjunctive

Cum nōn amplius octingentōs equitēs habērent, impetum in nostrōs fecērunt, although they had not more than eight hundred horsemen, they made an attack on our men

A 549, B 309 3, H 598, H-B 523, W 239

EXERCISES

1 When the enemy had surrendered their arms, they could not defend themselves 2 When the soldiers were in the city, the Gauls said they would give hostages 3 Although they opened the gates, they had concealed part of their arms 4 Although the ascent to our fortifications seemed steep, the

Gauls made a sortie 5. When these nations had sent hostages, Caesar hastened into Italy 6 Although Caesar was hastening into Italy, many nations sent hostages to him 7 Since the battering-ram has not touched the wall, I will protect you 8 The Gauls concealed these weapons because they wished to make a sortie from the town 9 They said that they would open the gates.

LESSON XXIV

(BOOK III, CHAPTERS 1-5)

1. Purpose Clauses with *ut* and *nē*

Purpose may be expressed by the subjunctive introduced by ut or (if the purpose is negative) by nē

Legiō fortiter pugnāvit ut castra dēfenderet, the legion fought bravely in order to defend the camp

A 531 1, B 282 1, H 568, H-B 502 2, W 225, 3.

2. Relative Purpose Clauses

A purpose clause which is closely connected in thought with some noun or pronoun in the main clause may be introduced by a relative pronoun

Centuriōnēs praemisit quī locum idōneum castrīs dēligerent, he sent ahead centurions to choose a suitable place for a camp

A 531 2, B 282 2, H 590, H-B 502 2, W 225 1.

EXERCISES

1 The Gauls had withdrawn from the town in order to renew (that they might renew) the war 2 The Romans are attempting to seize the summits of the Alps in order to annex these places to the province 3 Galba sent two cohorts to capture (who should capture) these towns 4 Several

men had been sent to seek supplies (*commeātus*) 5 The Gauls renewed the war in order that these places might not be annexed to the neighboring province by the Romans 6 We have sent several men to fill up the ditches 7 When Galba was fortifying this place, the Gauls withdrew from the village 8 Although hostages had been given, still the Gauls renewed the war 9 Supplies cannot be brought (*supportāre*) because the roads are cut off.

LESSON XXV

(CHAPTERS 6-9)

1. Purpose Clauses with *quō*

A purpose clause which contains a comparative form of an adjective or of an adverb is regularly introduced by quō

Miltēs manipulōs laxāre iussit quō facilius gladiis ūti possent, he ordered the soldiers to open up their ranks in order that they might be able to use their swords more easily

A 531 a, B 282 1 a, H 568 7; H-B 502 2 b, W 225 2

2. Indirect Questions

An indirect question has its verb in the subjunctive.

Intellēxit quantō cum periculō id fēcisset, he knew with how great danger he had done this

A 574, B 300, H 649 II; H-B 537, b, W 262

EXERCISES

1 Caesar hastened to the army in order that these things might be carried out (*administrāre*) more quickly 2 We have summoned auxiliaries from Britain in order that we may have larger forces 3. The Gauls know who sent these envoys. 4 The envoys knew how great the danger was

5. Caesar wished to learn (**cognōscere**) who had detained the envoys 6 We hold these harbors in order that our influence may be greater 7 Crassus hastened into the province that the enemy might not delay (**dēmōror**) his march. 8 The lieutenant sent horsemen to surround the camp 9 Although we have many boats, we do not know (*perf of nōscere*) the harbors of this island

LESSON XXVI

(CHAPTERS 10-14)

1. Clauses of Result

A subordinate clause introduced by ut, with its verb in the subjunctive, may be used to express the result of the main act. The negative in a clause of result is nōn.

Mōns altissimus impendēbat ut perpaucī prohibēre possent, a very high mountain overhung, so that a very small number could keep [them] back.

A 537 1, B 234, H 570, H-B 521 2, W 226

2. The Anticipatory Subjunctive

The subjunctive may be used in subordinate clauses to refer to an act as anticipated or expected

Priusquam quequam cōnārētur, Dīviçiācum vocārī iubet, before he attempted anything, he ordered Duriiciacus to be summoned.

A 551, 3, B 292, 293, III, 2, H 603, II, 2, H-B 507, 4, 5, W 235, 236.

EXERCISES

1 The Gauls are so readily stirred up to war that Caesar cannot neglect this region (**pars**) 2 The storms were so great that our ships were detained (**dētīnēre**) a great part

of the summer 3 The lieutenant ordered the cavalry to set out before auxiliaries were sent (should be sent) from Aquitania. 4. Crassus was ordered to build the warships before Caesar should arrive 5. These difficulties were so great that the Romans decided to wait until the fleet should gather (*convenire*) 6 Labienus knew who had been summoned as aid by the Belgians 7 The towns were placed on promontories that they might be defended more easily 8 Decimus Brutus has been placed in command of the fleet, although he is a young man 9. Labienus thought that the Germans had been summoned.

LESSON XXVII

(CHAPTERS 15-18)

1. Substantive Clauses of Desire

Verbs expressing an idea of desire, such as those meaning to command, urge, persuade, request, and the like, may take as object (or as subject in the passive) a clause introduced by ut or, if negative, by nē, with its verb in the subjunctive.

Helvētiīs persuāsīt ut exīrent, he persuaded the Helvetians to emigrate.

A 563, B 295, 296; H 565, H-B 502 3, W. 228.

2. Substantive Clauses of Fact

Verbs meaning to happen, to bring about, and the like, may take a dependent substantive clause introduced by ut, with its verb in the subjunctive The negative is nōn

Fīēbat ut minus lātē vagārentur, it resulted that they wandered less widely

A 568, B. 297, H 571, H-B 521 3, W 229

EXERCISES

1. Viridovix had persuaded these states to revolt (*not infinitive*). 2 The senate did not urge the Gauls to close (that they should close) the gates. 3 It happened that the barbarians did not notice this. 4 It resulted that the Veneti could not defend their towns when the fleet had been lost (*abl abs.*) 5 Our leaders persuaded us to take up arms. 6. It happened that the Gauls could not see our camp. 7. The number of the enemy was so great that the lieutenant did not dare to fight (*dīmīcāre*). 8 The leaders wished to close the gates before Caesar arrived (should arrive). 9 The Gaul explained what he had done. 10 The Veneti are collecting ships in order to defend their towns.

LESSON XXVIII

(CHAPTERS 19-23)

1. Relative Clauses of Description

A relative clause which is used to describe the antecedent of the relative (unless parenthetical or modifying a proper noun or a personal pronoun) has its verb in the subjunctive.

Nōn erant multī quī arma ferre possent, there were not many who could bear arms.

A 535, B 283, 1, H 591, 1, 5, H-B 521, 1, W 280

2. The Subjunctive with Expressions of Fear

Verbs and other expressions of fear or danger may be followed by a dependent clause with the subjunctive, introduced by nē or ut. In this use nē means "that" and ut means "that not."

Verēbantur nē exercitus noster ad eōs addūcerētur, they were afraid that our army would be led against them.

A 564, B 296 2; H 567, H-B. 502 4, W. 228 b

EXERCISES

1 There was no one who attempted to renew the battle
 2 There were many in the town who desired to resist the
 soldiers (Less IX, 1). 3 The Sotiates feared that Crassus
 would attack the town 4 The soldiers fear that Sabinus
 will not give the signal 5 There are no forces which can
 be sent 6 The lieutenant feared that the forces of the
 enemy would be increased 7 The leader of the Aquita-
 nians urged his men to fight (*not infinitive*) bravely 8 It
 resulted that the Gauls were driven back into the town
 9 Our men fought so vigorously (**vehementer**) that they
 drove the Gauls back into the town 10 We have summoned
 auxiliaries in order that we may wage war with the Romans

LESSON XXIX

(CHAPTERS 24-29)

1 Elliptical Use of *alius*

A clause containing two forms of the adjective alius in different constructions is sometimes used as a brief expression of two coordinate statements

Alius aliam in partem fūgit, one fled in one direction, another in another [direction]

A 315 c, B 253 2, H 516 1, H-B 279 3

2. Passive Use of Verbs which Govern the Dative

Verbs which in the active take only a dative are used impersonally in the passive The dative is retained

Nāvibus eōrum nōn nocitum est, their vessels were not injured

A 372, B 187 II b, H 426 3, H-B 364 2, W 115, d

EXERCISES

1 The enemy hastened to seek safety by flight, some in one direction (**pars**), others in another 2 The soldiers set out from camp, some by one road, others by another 3 The Romans could not be persuaded to wait longer 4 These cohorts which had crossed the river were not opposed (**resistere**) 5 The defenders were fighting bravely, some in one place, others in another. 6 These nations were commanded (**imperāre**) to send hostages (*not infinitive*) 7 The Menapii feared that the Romans would lay waste their fields 8 The nations which can defend themselves will not send hostages. 9 It happened that this gate had easy access 10 Crassus sent two cohorts to fill up (Less XXIV, 2) the ditches.

LESSON XXX

(BOOK IV, CHAPTERS 1-5)

1. The Complementary Infinitive

The infinitive is sometimes used to complete the meaning of the verb of the clause in which it stands

Sententiās exquirere coepit, he began to ask for expressions of opinion.

A 456, B 328, H 607, H-B 586 a, W 275

2. Tense Use with *dum*, "while"

A clause introduced by dum meaning "while," if used to indicate the period of time within which the main act occurs, has its verb in the present indicative

Dum in his locis Caesar moratur, lēgātī ad eum vēnerunt, while Caesar was delaying in this region, envoys came to him.

A 556, B 293 I, H 533 4, H-B 559, W 234 a

EXERCISES

1 These tribes dared to cross the Rhine because they had many thousand soldiers 2 The others are said to remain at home that agriculture may not be interrupted. 3. While we were wandering in Germany, our friends were driven from their territories 4 While the Suebi were returning to their own territories, we crossed the river 5 The merchants cannot import wine into Germany 6 While the enemy were remaining in camp, we led out our forces 7 Some set out to one village, others to another 8 We could not be persuaded to remain on this side of the river 9 The Menapii feared that their villages would be seized by the Suebi 10 The Suebi, whose state is extensive (*amplus*) and prosperous, do not use wine

LESSON XXXI

(CHAPTERS 6-11)

1. The Accusative of the Supine

The accusative of the supine may be used to express purpose in a clause in which the main verb expresses motion

Lēgātī pācem petitum vēnērunt, the envoys came to beg for peace

A 509, B 340 1, H 633, H-B 618, a, W 295

2. Review of Case Use with Prepositions

I. *The ablative is used as the object of the prepositions ab, cum, dē, ex, prae, prō, sine.*

II *With in and sub the accusative is used when motion is expressed or implied, otherwise the ablative*

III *All other prepositions of common occurrence govern the accusative.*

A. 220 a, b, c, B 141-143, H 420, 490, H-B. 455-457, W 153-155

EXERCISES

1 The dependents of the Treveri have come to request aid
 2. We did not send the envoy to complain 3 Caesar will return to (into) Gaul with these legions 4 The lieutenant had heard in what place the Germans wished (Less. XXV, 2) to settle 5 We have not come to your camp to request grain 6 The river which flows from these mountains is called the Meuse 7 While the enemy were marching (*iter facere*) into these regions, envoys came to Caesar 8 We can have no friendship (Less IX, 2) with those Germans who remain in Gaul 9 Messengers have been sent, some to one state, others to another 10 The Germans were awaiting the horsemen in order that (Less. XXV, 1) they might have larger forces.

LESSON XXXII

(CHAPTERS 12-17)

1. Forms of Questions

I *A question which does not indicate what answer is expected, and which does not contain an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb, may have the enclitic -ne added to the emphatic word, usually the first of the sentence*

Vēnitne lēgātus, *has the envoy come?*

II *A question which implies by its form that the answer "yes" is expected is regularly introduced by nōnne*
 Nōnne lēgātus vēnit, *has not the envoy come?*

III *A question which implies by its form that the answer "no" is expected is introduced by num*

Num lēgātus vēnit, *the envoy has not come, has he?*

A 332, a, b, B 162 2, H 378, H-B 231 1, W 213

2. First Periphrastic Conjugation

The First Periphrastic conjugation is made up of the future active participle and the forms of sum. It represents the subject as intending to do or about to do the act mentioned.

Frūmentum sēcum portātūrī erant, they intended to carry (were about to carry) grain with them.

A. 194, a; B. 115, 269 3, H 531, H-B 162, W 75.

EXERCISES

1 Did not the Germans make an attack on our horsemen? 2 We have not made (*inferre*) war of our own accord, have we? 3 Piso was about to rescue his brother from danger. 4. Those who are in the camp are about to take up arms. 5 Has Caesar decided to cross the river? 6 The Germans who have been detained in our camp are about to withdraw. 7 Our men have not yet arrived in the territories (*accusative*) of the Germans. 8. These horsemen had been sent to get grain (*frūmentor*). 9 While this man was withdrawing from the battle, his brother was killed. 10 After leading out all their forces (*Less VI, 1*), the enemy drew up a line of battle.

LESSON XXXIII

(CHAPTERS 18-21)

1. Construction with Words of Hindering, etc.

1 *Words and phrases of hindrance, prevention, and refusal, when accompanied by a negative, may be followed by quīn or quōminus with the subjunctive.*

Nōn recūsāverunt quōminus sub illōrum diciōne essent, they did not refuse to submit to (lit be under) their control.

(a) *When no negative is used, the subjunctive with these expressions is introduced by nē or quōminus.*

Caesar dēterrēre potest nē maior multatūdō Rhēnum trādūcātur, *Caesar is able to prevent a greater number from being brought across the Rhine*

NOTE With prohibeō Caesar uses the infinitive with subject accusative

A 558, b, note, B 295, 3, H 566, 568, 595 2, H-B 502, 3 b, W 228 c

2. Present Infinitive with dēbuī

With dēbuī a dependent infinitive is used in the present, although the English translation requires the past

Līberī in servitūtem abdūcī nōn dēbuērunt, *their children although the English translation requires the past*

A 486 a, B 270 2, H 618 2, H-B, p 311, footnote 2, W 205 a.

EXERCISES

1. The Sugambri could not prevent (dēterrēre) the Romans from burning their villages 2 We did not prevent them from making a bridge 3 The Germans ought to have awaited the arrival of Caesar here 4 We ought to have withdrawn from our territories before the Romans came 5 Caesar did not hinder (impedire) the enemy from sending messengers in all directions (partēs) 6 The horsemen ought not to have delayed in these places 7 Did you not promise help to us? 8 The Suebi are about to hold (habēre) a council 9 The messengers were sent, some in one direction, others in another. 10 The Sugambri said they would bring (addūcere) hostages.

LESSON XXXIV

(CHAPTERS 22-28)

1. Non-Committal Conditional Sentences

1 *A conditional sentence referring to present or past time and not implying that the condition is either true or false has its verbs in the indicative*

Sī lēgātus in castrīs est, legiō salva est, if the lieutenant is in the camp, the legion is safe

A 515, B 302, H 574, H-B 579, W 253

2. Future Conditional Sentences, More Vivid and Less Vivid

I *A future more vivid conditional sentence is a conditional sentence which refers to future time and which gives no indication as to the attitude of the speaker or writer toward the fulfillment of the condition. The conclusion is an assertion of future action or existence. The verbs stand in the future (or future perfect) indicative.*

Sī auxilium mittētur, oppidum dēfendētur, if aid is sent, the town will be defended.

(a) *The imperative or the subjunctive may be employed in the conclusion instead of the indicative whenever the sense requires.*

Dēsultē, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere, jump overboard unless you wish to give up the standard to the enemy.

NOTE 1 *The future perfect is used to emphasize the idea of the completion of the act.*

NOTE 2 *In English the present tense (with future meaning) is commonly used in the condition of such a sentence.*

NOTE 3 *The future more vivid conditional sentence is merely a non-committal conditional sentence in future time.*

A 516 1, a, c, B 302 1, H. 574, 2, 3, H-B 579 a, W 256

II. *A future less vivid conditional sentence is a conditional sentence which refers to future time and which implies doubt on the part of the speaker or writer as to the fulfillment of the condition. The conclusion refers to a future act or situation as conceivable or imaginable without asserting that it will take place or be realized. The verbs stand in the present (or perfect) subjunctive.*

Sī militēs flūmen trāseant, multī interficiantur, if the soldiers should cross the river, many would be killed

NOTE *The perfect is used to emphasize the idea of the completion of the act.*

A 516 2, b c, B 303, H 576, H-B 530, W 257

EXERCISES

1 If the soldiers are delaying in these regions, they do not fear the enemy 2 If the ships assembled there (eō), Caesar thought the place was suitable for disembarking 3 If the barbarians send ahead (shall send) the cavalry, we shall not disembark from the ships 4 If the Romans should prepare ships, the barbarians would send hostages 5 If these soldiers should leap down from the ship, the rest would follow 6 If we hurl (shall hurl) our weapons boldly, the Romans will be thrown into confusion 7 The enemy did not prevent the soldiers from disembarking from the ships 8 Our men ought to have kept (*servāre*) ranks 9 The barbarians did not arrest Commius, did they? 10 The centurions urged that all follow the man (*is*) who bore the eagle

LESSON XXXV

(CHAPTERS 29-38)

Conditional Sentences Contrary to Fact

A conditional sentence which implies that the condition is not true has its verbs in the imperfect or past perfect subjunctive, the imperfect to refer to present time, and the past perfect to refer to past time

(a) *Sī Haeduī maiōrēs cōpiās habērent, oppida dēfenderent, if the Haeduans had larger forces, they would defend their towns*

(b) *Sī Haeduī maiōrēs cōpiās habuissent, oppida dēfendissent, if the Haeduans had had larger forces, they would have defended their towns*

NOTE Commonly the tense of the verbs in the two clauses is the same, but the imperfect may be used in one clause and the past perfect in the other if the sense requires

A 517, B 304, H 579, H-B 581, W 254

EXERCISES

1 If all the ships had been lost, the legions would have been cut off (**interclūdere**) from return 2 If the dust had not been seen, the soldiers would have been killed 3 If I thought the time was suitable for beginning (**committere**) battle, I should not lead the cohorts back to camp 4 If the enemy did not suspect that our men would come to this place, they would not remain in the forest 5 If we had not laid aside our arms, the enemy would not have made an attack on us 6 If we feared Caesar's army, we should send hostages 7 If the enemy should be defeated, they would escape (avoid) danger by flight 8. If the soldiers surrender their arms, they will be killed 9 The soldiers did not lay down (**pōnere**) their arms, did they?

PART TWO

LESSON I

1. Predicate Nominative

2. Ablative of Means

(For rules, see page 7)

VOCABULARY

brother, <i>frāter</i> , -tris, M	has, her, its, their, ¹ <i>suus</i> , -a, -um.
call, name, <i>appellō</i> , -āre, -āvī, -ātum.	kill, <i>interficiō</i> , -ficere, -fēcī, -fec-tum.
choose, <i>dēligō</i> , -ligere, -lēgī, -lēc-tum.	king, <i>rēx</i> , <i>rēgis</i> , M
city, <i>urbs</i> , <i>urbis</i> , F.	leader, <i>dux</i> , <i>ducis</i> , M
defend, <i>dēfendō</i> , -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsūm	my, <i>meus</i> , -a, -um.
elect, <i>creō</i> , -āre, -āvī, -ātum.	soldier, <i>miles</i> , <i>militis</i> , M.
	sword, <i>gladius</i> , -i, M.
	weapon, <i>tēlum</i> , -i, N.

EXERCISES

1. The city will be called Rome² 2. Romulus² had been elected king 3 The king was killed with his brother's sword 4 Rōmulus killed his brother with a weapon 5 I shall defend the king with my sword 6 My brother has been chosen leader of the soldiers 7 Romulus was called the king of Rome. 8. The soldiers killed their leader with their swords 9. The city will be defended by the weapons of the soldiers.

¹ In reflexive use² For proper names, see final vocabulary

LESSON II

1. Apposition
2. Agreement of the Relative Pronoun

(For rules, see page 8)

VOCABULARY

ally, socius, -i, M	many, multi, -ae, -a
army, exercitus, -ūs, M	native country, country, patria,
beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum	-ae, F
brave, fortis, forte	often, saepe, adv
consul, cōsul, cōsulis, M	our, noster, -tra, -trum
father, pater, -tris, M	send, mittō, -ere, misi, missum
found, condō, -dere, -didi, -ditum	who, which, what, that, quī, quae,
man, vir, viri, M.	quod

EXERCISES

1 The brother of Romulus the king had been killed 2 Many cities which the Greeks founded were beautiful 3 The consul who was killed was a brave man 4 Rome is a city of Italy, my native country 5 The army which we have sent will defend the cities of our allies. 6. Cicero, the consul, was called the father of his country 7 We have often defended our country with our swords 8 The brother of the man who was killed will be elected consul

LESSON III

1. Ablative of Place
2. Ablative of Agent

(For rules, see page 9)

VOCABULARY

battle, proelium , proelī , N	town, oppidum , -ī , N
by, ā , ab , <i>prep with abl</i>	wage, gerō , -ere , gessi , gestum
have, habeō , -ēre , -uī , -itum	wall, mūrus , -ī , M
in, on, in , <i>prep with abl</i>	war, bellum , -ī , N
into, in , <i>prep with acc</i>	wound, vulnerō , -āre , -āvī , -ātum
stand, stō , stāre , stetī , stātūrus	your, of one person, tuus , -a , -um ,
stone, lapis , lapidis , M	of more than one, vester , -tra ,
throw, iaciō , -ere , iēcī , iactum .	-trum .

EXERCISES

1 The Greeks founded many cities in Italy 2 The Romans waged many wars in Gaul and Spain 3 Many wars were waged in Gaul by the Romans 4 Weapons were thrown by the soldiers who were standing on the wall 5 The leader of our allies was wounded by the Germans in battle 6 The town was defended by the consul, who had a brave army 7 The towns of the Gauls, our allies, will be defended by Roman soldiers 8 I have been wounded by a stone which was thrown by your brother 9 The town was defended by the soldiers who had been sent into Spain

LESSON IV

1. Ablative of Accompaniment
2. Ablative of Respect (Specification)

(For rules, see page 10)

VOCABULARY

cavalry, <i>equitātus</i> , -ūs, M	nation, <i>gēns</i> , <i>gentis</i> , F
courage, <i>virtūs</i> , -tūtis, F	place, <i>locus</i> , -i, M (<i>pl</i> usually
cross, <i>trānseō</i> , -ire, -iī, -itum	<i>loca</i> , N.)
destroy, <i>dēleō</i> , -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum.	river, <i>flūmen</i> , <i>flūminis</i> , N
differ, <i>differō</i> , -ferre, <i>distulī</i> , <i>dilātum</i>	suitable, <i>idōneus</i> , -a, -um
drive back, <i>repellō</i> , -ere, <i>reppulī</i> , <i>repulsum</i>	surpass, <i>praecēdō</i> , -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum.
enemy, <i>hostis</i> , <i>hostis</i> , M	wisdom, <i>sapientia</i> , -ae, F.
knowledge, <i>scientia</i> , -ae, F	with, <i>cum</i> , <i>prep</i> with <i>abl</i>

EXERCISES

1 The consul crossed the river with the cavalry 2 The enemy will send cavalry into Italy with the army 3 Many nations surpass us in knowledge of war 4 Men differ from one another (*inter sē*) in courage and in wisdom 5 The Gauls waged many wars with the Germans, who often crossed into Gaul 6. We have chosen a place which is suitable in many respects (*rēs*) 7 Our soldiers drove back with their weapons the Gauls who had crossed the river 8 The Gauls who have crossed the river will be driven back by our soldiers 9 Our army has destroyed many cities of our enemies, the Germans.

LESSON V

1. Ablative with Certain Deponent Verbs

2. Ablative of Route

(For rules, see page 11)

VOCABULARY

bridge, <i>pōns, pontis, M</i>	legion, <i>legiō, -ōnis, F.</i>
can, am able, <i>possum, posse, potuī.</i>	lieutenant, <i>lēgātus, -ī, M.</i>
custom, <i>mōs, mōris, M</i>	mountain, <i>mōns, montis, M.</i>
difficult, <i>difficilis, -e.</i>	narrow, <i>angustus, -a, -um.</i>
gain possession of, <i>potior, -īrī,</i> <i>potitus sum.</i>	road, <i>iter, itineris, N.</i>
grain, <i>frūmentum, -ī, N.</i>	set out, <i>proficiscor, proficisci,</i> <i>profectus sum.</i>
language, <i>lingua, -ae, F.</i>	this, <i>hic, haec, hoc.</i>
lead across, <i>trādūcō, -dūcere,</i> <i>-dūxī, -ductum.</i>	use, <i>ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum.</i>

EXERCISES

1. The legion will use the grain which is in the town.
 2. We gained possession of a town of the enemy, and we killed their leader. 3 The army crossed the mountains by a road which was narrow and difficult. 4 This is the road by which the Roman legions often set out from the city. 5. The Germans could not gain possession of this city of the Gauls. 6 The lieutenant led the army across by a bridge 7 The legion could not cross the river with the cavalry 8 The Helvetians differ from the Germans in language and in customs 9. The consul was wounded by the weapons of the enemy.

LESSON VI

1. Ablative Absolute

2. Ablative of Time

(For rules, see page 12)

VOCABULARY

another, *alius, alia, aliud*
because, *quod, conj*
burn, *incendō, -ere, incendi, incēn-*
sum.
camp, *castra, -ōrum, N pl*
capture, *capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum.*
come, *veniō, -ire, vēni, ventum.*
day, *diēs, diēi, M., F.*
defeat, *superō, -āre, -āvī -ātum.*

number, *numerus, -i, M.*
return, *revertor, reverti (revertō,*
revertēre), reverti, reversum
same, *idem, eadem, idem*
that, *is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud*
twelve, *duodecim, indecl. num.*
village, *vicus, -i, M.*
year, *annus, -i, M.*

EXERCISES

1 After defeating the army of the consul (the army of the consul having been defeated), the enemy crossed the river.
2 When the towns of the Gauls had been burned (*not a clause*), we returned to camp. 3 Many cities of our allies were burned in that year. 4. The leader of the enemy and the Roman consul came into the town on the same day.
5 After capturing the camp of the king, the legion returned to the town. 6. Our fathers waged many wars in those years.
7 You cannot defend your country because you cannot use weapons. 8 We shall cross the mountains by another road.
9 They burned their towns, twelve in number, and many villages.

LESSON VII

1. Ablative of Separation

2. Ablative of Manner

(For rules, see page 13)

VOCABULARY

absent, be absent, absum, abesse, āfui.	guard, custodiō, -ire, -ivi, -itum.
attack, oppugnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.	separate, dividō, -ere, divisi, divi- sum
but, sed, conj	several, complūrēs, -ia, <i>gen</i> com- plūrium
care, cūra, -ae, F.	speed, celeritās, -tātis, F.
deep, altus, -a, -um.	time, tempus, temporis, N
forces, cōpiae, -ārum, F <i>pl</i>	wide, lātus, -a, -um
great, magnus, -a, -um	

EXERCISES

1 The river Rhine, which separates the Gauls from the Germans, is wide and deep 2 The mountains which separate Gaul from Spain are called the Pyrenees 3 Our forces attacked the camp of the enemy with great courage 4 Our cavalry crossed the river with great speed and drove back the cavalry of the enemy 5 The lieutenant was absent from the camp at that time 6 The Britons guard their territory (*finēs*) with great care 7 When we had driven back the cavalry (*not a clause*) we captured several villages 8 But we were not able to gain possession of the large towns

LESSON VIII

1. Dative of Indirect Object

2. Dative with Adjectives

(For rules, see page 14)

VOCABULARY

cut off, <i>interclūdō</i> , - <i>clūdere</i> , - <i>clūsī</i> , - <i>clūsū</i>	reward, <i>praemium</i> , - <i>i</i> , N
dear, <i>cārus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i>	say, <i>dicō</i> , - <i>ere</i> , <i>dixī</i> , <i>dictum</i> .
flee, <i>fugiō</i> , - <i>ere</i> , <i>fūgi</i> , <i>fugitūrus</i> .	supplies, <i>commeātus</i> , - <i>ūs</i> , M
friendly, <i>amicus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i>	supreme power, <i>imperium</i> , - <i>i</i> , N
give, <i>dō</i> , <i>dare</i> , <i>dedī</i> , <i>datum</i>	two, <i>duo</i> , <i>duae</i> , <i>duo</i> .
help, <i>iuvō</i> , - <i>āre</i> , <i>iūvi</i> , <i>iūtum</i>	very near, nearest, <i>proximus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i>
live, <i>habitō</i> , - <i>āre</i> , - <i>āvī</i> , - <i>ātum</i>	why, <i>cūr</i> , <i>adv</i>

EXERCISES

1 The Romans gave supreme power to two consuls 2 I will give you a reward because you have helped my brother
 3 Hannibal attacked a city which was friendly to the Romans
 4 Italy, my native country, is dear to me 5 Why did you say this to your father? 6 These mountains are very near to the town in which I live 7 The legion which was in the mountains was cut off from supplies 8 The soldiers defended the city on that day with the greatest courage 9 When the king had been captured (*abl. abs*), the army fled

LESSON IX

1. Dative with Special Verbs
2. Dative of Possession

(For rules, see page 15)

VOCABULARY

always, <i>semper</i> , <i>adv</i>	please, <i>placeō</i> , -ēre, -uī, -itum
book, <i>liber</i> , -bri, M	remain, <i>maneō</i> , -ēre, <i>mānsī</i> , <i>mān-</i> <i>sum</i> .
boy, <i>puer</i> , <i>pueri</i> , M	sister, <i>soror</i> , <i>sorōris</i> , F.
centurion, <i>centuriō</i> , -ōnis, M	son, <i>filius</i> , <i>filī</i> , M
favor, <i>faveō</i> , -ēre, <i>fāvī</i> , <i>fautum</i> .	unwilling, be unwilling, <i>nōlō</i> ,
new, <i>novus</i> , -a, -um.	<i>nōlle</i> , <i>nōlūī</i> .
persuade, <i>persuādeō</i> , -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsum	

EXERCISES

1 This place which the centurions have chosen will not please the lieutenant 2 We favor this man because he was a brave leader 3 Crassus had two sons who were brave soldiers 4 The boy has a sword which his father gave him 5 This boy is unwilling to remain, and I cannot persuade him 6 The Helvetians have many towns and villages which we shall burn 7 I gave your sister two new books 8 The city in which I live is dear to me 9 Our allies will always defend their native country with great courage.

LESSON X

1. Dative of Purpose
2. Dative of Reference

(For rules, see page 16)

VOCABULARY

aid, <i>auxilium</i> , <i>auxili</i> , N.	leave, <i>relinquō</i> , - <i>linquere</i> , - <i>liquī</i> ,
cohort, <i>cohors</i> , <i>cohortis</i> , F	- <i>lictum</i>
danger, <i>periculum</i> , - <i>i</i> , N.	no, <i>nūllus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> , <i>gen</i> <i>nūllius</i>
displease, <i>displaceō</i> , - <i>ēre</i> , - <i>uī</i> ,	peace, <i>pāx</i> , <i>pācis</i> , F.
- <i>itum</i>	present, <i>dōnum</i> , - <i>i</i> , N
fear, <i>timeō</i> , - <i>ēre</i> , - <i>uī</i> .	reenforcements, <i>subsidiū</i> , - <i>i</i> , N.
fleet, <i>classis</i> , <i>classis</i> , F.	see, <i>videō</i> , - <i>ēre</i> , <i>vidī</i> , <i>visum</i> .
guard, <i>praesidium</i> , <i>praesidi</i> , N	townspeople, <i>oppidānī</i> , - <i>ōrum</i> , M.
	<i>pl</i>

EXERCISES

1 The boy sent these beautiful books as a present (for a present) to his sister 2. The legion came to reenforce (as reenforcements to) the cavalry, who were in danger 3 Caesar left two cohorts as a guard for the bridge 4 Two legions will be sent to the aid of the townspeople (for aid to the townspeople) 5 The cohorts which were left as a guard for the camp did not see the battle. 6. We do not fear the Romans because they have no fleet (Lesson IX, 2) 7 This peace displeased the consuls and they sent another army into Spain. 8 After burning the villages (*abl. abs*), the cavalry returned to camp.

LESSON XI

1. Dative of Agent

2. Dative with Compound Verbs

(For rules, see page 17)

VOCABULARY

assemble, <i>conveniō, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum</i>	neighbors, <i>finitimī, -ōrum, M pl</i>
build, <i>aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum</i>	place in command of, <i>praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum</i>
envoy, <i>līgātus, -ī, M</i>	prison, <i>carcer, carceris, M</i>
hostage, <i>obses, obsidis, M</i>	senate, <i>senātus, -ūs, M</i>
if, <i>sī, conj</i>	slave, <i>servus, -ī, M</i>
make war on, <i>bellum inferō, -ferre, etc</i>	wish, <i>volō, velle, volūi.</i>

EXERCISES

1 Gaius Marius ought not to be killed by a slave 2 Hostages ought to be sent by the enemy, if their king wishes peace
 3. We are brave men, but we do not make war on our neighbors 4 The lieutenant has placed the centurion in command of the cohort 5 The village ought to be defended by the soldiers 6 The lieutenant was placed in command of the legion
 7 The fleet which had assembled was an aid (for an aid) to the army 9. When the fleet had been built (*abl. abs*), the army set out to Britain 8 The envoys will not be able to persuade the senate.

LESSON XII

1. Genitive of the Whole
2. Genitive of Possession

(For rules, see page 18)

VOCABULARY

arrow, <i>sagitta</i> , -ae, F	house, <i>tectum</i> , -i, N.
ascend, <i>ascendō</i> , -ere, <i>ascendī</i> , <i>ascēsum</i>	make, <i>faciō</i> , -ere, <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factum</i> .
citizen, <i>civis</i> , <i>civis</i> , M, F	part, <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i> , F
find, <i>reperiō</i> , -ire, <i>repperī</i> , <i>reper-</i> <i>tum</i>	prisoner, <i>captivus</i> , -i, M
fortification, <i>mūnitio</i> , -ōnis, F	retain, <i>dētineō</i> , -tinēre, - <i>tinui</i> , -tentum.
god, <i>deus</i> , <i>dei</i> (<i>nom pl di</i>), M	temple, <i>templum</i> , -i, N
hill, <i>collis</i> , <i>collis</i> , M	try, <i>cōnor</i> , -ārī, -ātus sum.

EXERCISES

1 Part of the town was burned by the enemy 2 The bravest of the Gauls tried to ascend the hill and attack the camp 3 Many weapons of the Germans were found in the camp 4 We have defended the temples of the gods and the houses of the citizens 5 Many of the prisoners were unwilling to return to Africa 6 The centurion was wounded by the arrows of the Spaniards, and his brother was killed 7 Peace has been made, and the prisoners ought not to be retained by the Romans 8 The consul's brother was placed in command of the fortifications (*singular*) which had been made

LESSON XIII

1. Objective Genitive
2. Genitive of Description

(For rules, see page 19)

VOCABULARY

all, <i>omnis</i> , -e.	influence, <i>auctoritās</i> , -tātis, F.
children, <i>liberī</i> , -ōrum, M. <i>pl</i>	pirate, <i>praedō</i> , -ōnis, M
depth, <i>altitūdō</i> , -dinis, F.	praetor, <i>praetor</i> , -ōris, M.
desirous, <i>cupidus</i> , -a, -um	sort, kind, <i>modus</i> , -i, M
foot, <i>pēs</i> , <i>pedis</i> , M	state, <i>civitās</i> , -tātis, F
founder, <i>conditor</i> , -ōris, M	three, <i>trēs</i> , <i>tria</i> .
horseman, <i>eques</i> , <i>equitis</i> , M	

EXERCISES

1. Romulus was called the founder of this city 2 The leader of the horsemen was wounded by an arrow. 3 This prisoner was a citizen of great influence in his state 4 The depth of the river which we crossed was (of) three feet 5 We are desirous of peace, but we do not fear your army. 6 A man of this sort ought not to have been sent into Asia by the Romans 7 The Tiber is the largest of all the rivers of Italy 8 The children of the praetor were captured by the pirates 9 Caesar made war on the Helvetians and defeated them. 10 The horsemen were sent to the aid of (as aid for) the cohorts which were crossing the river.

LESSON XIV

1. Ablative with a Preposition in Place of the Genitive of the Whole
2. Construction with *mille*

(For rules, see page 20)

VOCABULARY

arrive, <i>pervenio</i> , -venire, -veni-	one, <i>unus</i> , -a, -um
-ventum.	rest, the rest of, <i>reliquus</i> , -a, -um
boat, <i>navis</i> , <i>navis</i> , F	senator, <i>senator</i> , -oris, M.
flight, <i>fuga</i> , -ae, F	small, <i>parvus</i> , -a, -um
hope, <i>spes</i> , <i>spei</i> , F.	some, <i>quidam</i> , <i>quaedam</i> , <i>quod-</i>
injure, <i>noceo</i> , -ere -ui, -itum	<i>dam</i> , or <i>quiddam</i>
march, <i>iter facio</i> , <i>facere</i> , etc	stature, <i>statura</i> , -ae, F
mile, <i>mille passus</i> or <i>passuum</i> , pl	thousand, <i>mille</i> , pl <i>milia</i> .
<i>milia passuum</i> .	

EXERCISES

1 One of my brothers lives in Ireland. 2 Some of the senators were killed by the Gauls who captured Rome 3. Three thousand men arrived in the town from (*ex*) the flight 4 On that day we made a march of twelve miles into the territory of the enemy 5 Two of the hostages remained in Italy, but the rest returned to Africa. 6 Three thousand horsemen crossed the mountains with the legions 7 The hope of peace is greater because the enemy have sent envoys 8 The Romans were [men] of small stature, but they were brave soldiers. 9 Our boats could not injure the boats (Less IX, 1) of the Veneti

LESSON XV

1. Accusative of Duration and Extent
2. Two Accusatives with Compounds of *trāns*

(For rules, see page 21)

VOCABULARY

after, <i>post</i> , <i>prep</i> with <i>acc</i>	infantry (<i>adj</i>), <i>pedester</i> , - <i>tris</i> ,
ancestors, <i>maiōrēs</i> , - <i>um</i> , M <i>pl</i>	- <i>tre</i>
barbarous, <i>barbarus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i>	month, <i>mēnsis</i> , <i>mēnsis</i> , M
bring back, <i>redūcō</i> , - <i>dūcere</i> , - <i>dūxī</i> ,	tired, <i>dēfessus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .
- <i>ductum</i>	today, <i>hodiē</i> , <i>adv</i>
exile, <i>exsilium</i> , - <i>i</i> , N.	tribune, <i>tribūnus</i> , - <i>i</i> , M
four, <i>quattuor</i> , <i>indecl num</i>	walk, <i>ambulō</i> , - <i>āre</i> , - <i>āvī</i> , - <i>ātum</i>
friend, <i>amicus</i> , - <i>i</i> , M	

EXERCISES

1 My friends remained in Spain for three months. 2 We have walked four miles today, and we are tired. 3 The lieutenant led the infantry forces across the river and attacked a town of the Gauls. 4 Part of our forces had been led across the Rhine by the tribune of the soldiers. 5 Our ancestors waged war with these barbarous nations for many years. 6 The centurion who had led the cohort across the river Allia was killed in battle. 7 Some of my friends have set out into exile. 8 The Romans brought back many thousand slaves to Italy after this war.

LESSON XVI

1. Accusative of Place to Which, General Rule

2. Expressions of Place to Which Without a Preposition

(For rules, see page 22)

VOCABULARY

before, <i>ante</i> , <i>prep</i> with <i>acc</i>	hour, <i>hōra</i> , -ae, F
bravely, <i>fortiter</i> , <i>adv</i>	kingdom, <i>rēgnum</i> , -i, N
consulship, <i>cōsulātus</i> , -ūs, M	province, <i>prōvincia</i> , -ae, F
death, <i>mors</i> , <i>mortis</i> , F	resist, <i>resistō</i> , -ere, <i>restitī</i>
go, <i>eō</i> , <i>ire</i> , <i>ī</i> (<i>ivī</i>), <i>itum</i>	send back, <i>remittō</i> , -mittere,
hasten, <i>contendō</i> , -tendere, -tendī,	-misi, -missum
-tentum	summer, <i>aestās</i> , -tātis, F
home, <i>domus</i> , -ūs (-i), F	there, <i>ibi</i> , <i>adv</i>

EXERCISES

- 1 Why did not the praetor hasten to Gaul with the army?
 2 We shall go to Geneva this summer and we shall remain there several days
 3 The tribune returned to Rome after the death of his friend
 4 Cicero set out to Asia after his consulship
 5 Our friends returned home before the war
 6 The hostages who are in Italy will be sent back into the province
 7 The legion resisted bravely for four hours, and many were killed
 8 The Helvetians had led a large part of their forces across the river
 9 The king returned into his kingdom with three thousand men

LESSON XVII

1. Expressions of Place in Which with Names of Towns, etc.
2. Expressions of Place from Which

(For rules, see page 23)

VOCABULARY

delay, moror, -āri, -ātus sum.	general, imperātor, -ōris, M.
demand, postulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.	give back, reddō, -dere, -didī,
escape, effugiō, -fugere, -fūgi, -fu-	-ditum
gitūrus	prepared, parātus, -a, -um.
few, pauci, -ae, -a.	where, ubi, <i>adv</i>
following, posterus, -a, -um.	withdraw, discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī,
forest, silva, -ae, F.	-cessum.

EXERCISES

1. The general is returning from Asia, and he will not delay at Corinth 2 The Roman citizens who are in Saguntum demand our aid 3 Cicero set out from Rome with a few friends 4. The envoys withdrew from Corinth on the following day 5 Many citizens were not able to escape from Saguntum 6 The army is prepared, but the consul is delaying at Rome 7 I shall set out to Marseilles, where my friends live 8 The king sent his son to Italy before the war 9 Two of the boys had been in the forest three hours 10 Many thousand prisoners who have been captured by the Romans will be given back.

LESSON XVIII

1. The Gerund

2. The Gerundive

(For rules, see page 24)

VOCABULARY

accomplish, <i>efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum</i>	lose, <i>āmittō, -mittere, -misi, -misum</i>
collect, <i>cōgō, -ere, cōgī, cōactum</i>	much, <i>multus, -a, -um</i>
conquer, <i>vincō, -ere, vici, victum</i>	nothing, <i>nihil, indecl, N</i>
fight, <i>pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum</i>	still, <i>tamen, adv</i>
girl, <i>puella, -ae, F</i>	wife, <i>uxor, -ōris, F</i>
hurl, <i>coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum</i>	

EXERCISES

1 The enemy have no hope of conquering, but still they fight bravely 2 We have collected all our forces, and we are prepared for (*ad*) setting out 3 The Germans were desirous of capturing the town because there was much grain in it 4 In capturing the town, we lost many men 5 Divico accomplished nothing by delaying 6 The Gauls drove back our men by hurling weapons 7 Brutus had left his wife and children in Rome 8 This girl wishes to remain at home with her brothers and sisters 9 We shall return from Geneva in a few days. 10. We shall send two cohorts to Marseilles.

LESSON XIX

1. Participles of Deponent Verbs

2. Position of Monosyllabic Prepositions

(For rules, see page 25)

VOCABULARY

arrival, <i>adventus</i> , -ūs, M	perish, <i>pereō</i> , -ire, -iī (-ivī), -itum.
catch sight of, <i>cōspicor</i> , -ārī,	reason, <i>causa</i> , -ae, F
-ātus sum	ten, <i>decem</i> , <i>undecim</i> num
eighth, <i>octāvus</i> , -a, -um	trader, <i>mercātor</i> , -ōris, M
follow, <i>sequor</i> , -ī, <i>secūtus</i> sum.	undertake, <i>suscipiō</i> , -cipere, -cēpī,
fort, <i>castellum</i> , -ī, N	-ceptum.
lead back, <i>redūcō</i> , -dūcere, -dūxī,	wait for, <i>expectō</i> , -āre, -āvī,
-ductum.	-ātum.

EXERCISES

1 The cavalry, having followed the enemy for ten miles, returned to camp 2 Having caught sight of the Gauls who were in the Roman camp, Labienus sent aid for our men 3 Caesar feared danger for (*dē with abl*) many reasons 4 The Helvetians undertook this war with great hope, but they were conquered 5 Having gained possession of the fort (Less V, 1), we waited for the arrival of the eighth legion 6 The traders went by this road (Less V, 2) with great danger 7 The lieutenant led back his men into camp because he was not desirous of fighting 8 The praetor remained to defend Italy (*ad with gerundive constr*) 9 Many who perished at Messina were Roman citizens

LESSON XX

1. Reflexive Pronouns

2. Possessive Adjectives

(For rules, see page 26)

VOCABULARY

barbarians, <i>barbari</i> , - <i>orum</i> , M <i>pl</i>	promise, <i>polliceor</i> , - <i>eri</i> , <i>pollicitus</i>
chief, <i>princeps</i> , <i>principis</i> , M	sum
embassy, <i>lĕgātĭō</i> , - <i>ōnis</i> , F	surrender, <i>dēdō</i> , - <i>dere</i> , - <i>dīdī</i> , - <i>dī-</i>
famous, <i>clārus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i>	tum
field, <i>ager</i> , <i>agrī</i> , M	swamp, <i>palūs</i> , - <i>ūdis</i> , F
grandfather, <i>avus</i> , - <i>i</i> , M	terrify, <i>perterreō</i> , - <i>ēre</i> , - <i>ui</i> , - <i>itum</i>
(of) himself, heiself, themselves,	wealthy, <i>dives</i> , <i>divitis</i> , <i>superl.</i>
<i>reflex</i> , <i>sui</i> , etc	<i>ditissimus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i>
name, <i>nōmen</i> , <i>nōminis</i> , N	

EXERCISES

1 Many in Italy surrendered themselves to Hannibal 2 The boy to whom the sword has been given will injure himself (Less IX, 1) 3 Your name and your father's name are famous in Gaul 4 The barbarians, terrified by our arrival, fled into the forests and swamps 5 The chiefs of the embassy brought (*dūcere*) with them several wealthy men as (*prō with abl*) hostages 6 My grandfather had been in Africa with the army 7 The Britons, having promised hostages, returned to (*in*) their fields 8 Hannibal crossed the Alps with great danger 9 He was desirous of destroying Rome

LESSON XXI

Indirect Discourse

(For rules, see page 27)

VOCABULARY

announce, nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum	money, pecūnia, -ae, F.
arrest, comprehendō, -hendere, -hendī, -hēnsūm	sailor, nauta, -ae, M.
believe, crēdō, -dere, -didī ditum.	scout, explōrātor, -ōris, M.
hear, audiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum.	ship, nāvis, nāvis, F.
know, sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum.	sink, dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum
lay waste, vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.	valley, vallēs, vallis, F.

EXERCISES

- 1 The scout says that the enemy are crossing the valley
- 2 We know that many sailors are being sent from (ex) Spain.
- 3 I hear that you have built a new house. 4 All believe that the ship was sunk by the pirates 5 The scouts say that the enemy (*plural*) will cross the valley 6 The Romans heard that the Gauls were laying waste the fields of their allies 7 The centurion announced that two men had been arrested. 8 I believed that you would send back the money 9 My friend said that the house which his brother built had been burned.

LESSON XXII

1. Causal Clauses with *cum*2. Clauses of Reason with *quod*

(For rules, see page 28)

VOCABULARY

any, *ūllus*, -a, -umhere, *hīc*, *adv*journey, *iter*, *itineris*, Nlong, *longus*, -a, -um.messenger, *nūntius*, -i, Mnever, *numquam*, *adv*no one, *nēmō*, *dat* *nēminī* (*no gen*
or abl).now, *nunc*, *adv*.safe, *tūtus*, -a, -um.seize, *occupō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.shore, *litus*, *litoris*, Nshort, *brevis*, *breve*.since, *cum*, *conj*without, *sine*, *prep* *with abl*

EXERCISES

- 1 Why do you remain here, since you have no friends?
2 We could not make long journeys because the days were short
3 Since I saw no danger, I set out without any weapons
4 We are safe now because the soldiers have arrived
5 The townspeople believed that they were safe because the soldiers had arrived
6 Since no one has sent aid, we shall not try to defend the camp
7 The messenger says that our men have driven back the barbarians and seized the bridge
8 We knew that many who set out to the war would never return
9 The sailors said they had found this boy on the shore.

LESSON XXIII

1. Descriptive Clauses of Situation

2. Adversative Clauses with *cum*

(For rules, see page 29)

VOCABULARY

although, <i>cum, conj</i>	invite, <i>invitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum</i>
animal, <i>animal, -ālis, N</i>	leap, leap down, <i>dēsilīō, -silire, -siluī.</i>
at once, <i>statim, adv</i>	
break down, <i>rescindō, -scindere, -scidī, -scissum.</i>	neighboring, <i>vicinus, -a, -um.</i>
delay, <i>mora, -ae, F.</i>	not yet, <i>nōndum, adv</i>
honor, <i>honor, -ōris, M.</i>	summon, <i>arcessō, -ere, -ivī, -itum.</i>
interpreter, <i>interpres, -pretis, M</i>	when, <i>cum, conj</i>

EXERCISES

1 The Gauls captured Rome when Camillus was in a neighboring city. 2 Although I summoned the interpreter at once, he has not yet arrived. 3 Although we were tired, still we returned without delay. 4 When his friends had broken down the bridge, Horatius leaped into the river. 5 When we were walking in the forest, we saw a large animal. 6 Although all else (*omnia reliqua*) has been lost, still honor has not been lost. 7 Since you are unwilling to go, I shall invite your brother. 8. No one could cross the river, because the bridge had been broken down. 9 The praetor said that he had arrested the leader of these men.

LESSON XXIV

1. Purpose Clauses with *ut* and *nō*
2. Relative Purpose Clauses

(For rules, see page 30)

VOCABULARY

buy, <i>emō, -ere, ēmi, ēmptum</i>	lead, <i>dūcō, -ere, dūxi, ductum.</i>
commonwealth, <i>rēs pūblica, rei pū-</i>	letter, <i>epistula, -ae, F</i>
<i>blicae</i>	people, <i>populus, -ī, M.</i>
conspirators, <i>coniūrātī, -ōrum, M</i>	quaestor, <i>quaestor, -ōris, M</i>
<i>pl</i>	read, <i>legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum</i>
disloyal, <i>improbus, -a, -um.</i>	six, <i>sex, indecl num.</i>
harbor, <i>portus, -ūs, M.</i>	through, <i>per, prep. with acc.</i>
horse, <i>equus, -ī, M.</i>	villa, <i>villa, -ae, F</i>

EXERCISES

1 The quaestor set out to a neighboring town to buy grain (that he might buy grain). 2 We arrested the man in order that he might not set out with the conspirators 3. The lieutenant will send a scout to lead (who shall lead) the horsemen through the forest 4 The praetor left six cohorts to defend the harbor. 5 I have come to see (that I may see) your new horse 6 We gave hostages that our towns might not be burned. 7 When my brother had read the letter, he set out to the villa at once. 8 Although your grandfather was a consul, you wish to destroy the commonwealth 9 The Roman people know (*singular*) that you are a disloyal citizen.

LESSON XXV

1. Purpose Clauses with *quō*

2. Indirect Questions

(For rules, see page 31)

VOCABULARY

ask, <i>quaerō, -ere, quaesivī, quae-</i> <i>situm</i>	queen, <i>rēgina, -ae, F</i>
baggage, <i>impedimenta, -ōrum, N</i> <i>pl</i>	rapid, <i>celer, celeris, celere</i>
fortify, <i>mūnō, -ire, -ivī, -itum</i>	safely, <i>tūtō, adv</i>
honorable, <i>honestus, -a, -um</i>	send ahead, <i>praemittō, -mittere,</i> <i>-mīsī, -misum</i>
island, <i>insula, -ae, F</i>	traveler, <i>viātor, -ōris, M</i>
long, for a long time, <i>diū, adv</i>	write, <i>scribō, -ere, scripsī, scrip-</i> <i>tum.</i>

EXERCISES

1 The cohorts left their baggage in camp that they might make a more rapid flight 2 Many ask why the king and queen are setting out from the city 3 No one knew who had written this book. 4. The travelers constructed (made) a bridge in order to cross (that they might cross) the river more safely 5 I said this in order that you might remain longer 6 I do not know in what part of the island you live 7 We broke down the bridge that the enemy might not cross 8 The general sent ahead several soldiers to fortify (who should fortify) the camp 9 I have heard that this boy's father was not an honorable man.

LESSON XXVI

1. Clauses of Result

2. The Anticipatory Subjunctive

(For rules, see page 32)

VOCABULARY

abode, *sēdēs, sēdis, F*advance, *prōgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum.*attack, *impetus, -ūs, M*before, *priusquam, conj*fiercely, *ācriter, adv*how great, *quantus, -a, -um.*noise, *strepitus, -ūs, M.*roam, *vagor, -ārī, -ātus sum.*so, *ita, tam, advs*so great, *tantus, -a, -um*throw into confusion, *perturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.*until, *dum, conj*voice, *vōx, vōcis, F.*widely, *lātē, adv.*

EXERCISES

1 The enemy resisted so bravely that we lost many men
 2 The Belgians made an attack so fiercely that our men were
 thrown into confusion 3 We were waiting for the cavalry
 to advance (until the cavalry should advance) 4 Labienus
 sent aid before the Belgians drove back our men 5 The
 noise was so great that the soldiers did not hear the voice of
 the centurion 6 The townspeople could not wait until help
 should be sent 7 We have left our abodes in the mountains
 in order that we may roam more widely 8 All saw how
 great the danger was. 9. All saw that the danger was great

LESSON XXVII

1. Substantive Clauses of Desire

2. Substantive Clauses of Fact

(For rules, see page 33)

VOCABULARY

approach, <i>adpropinquō</i> , -āre, -āvi, -ātum.	result, it results, fit, fieri, factum est.
archer, <i>sagittarius</i> , -i, M	shield, <i>scūtum</i> , -i, N.
entreat, <i>orō</i> , -āre, -āvi, -ātum.	slinger, <i>funditor</i> , -ōris, M
happen, it happens, <i>accidit</i> , -ere, -it.	son-in-law, <i>gener</i> , <i>generi</i> , M
kinsman, <i>cognātus</i> , -i, M	think, <i>arbitror</i> , -āri, -ātus sum.
	urge, <i>hortor</i> , -ārī, -ātus sum

EXERCISES

1 The kinsmen of Regulus urged him to remain (urged that he remain) at Rome 2 The king persuaded his son-in-law to send (that he send) archers and slingers 3 It happened that we had no horses 4 It resulted that the scouts were not able to approach the gate (*dative*) of the town. 5 The messengers entreated that aid be sent at once 6 It happened that the general had come without a shield 7. The river was so wide that we did not try to cross 8 The cohort withdrew before the Belgians made an attack 9. I do not know why you think this man is brave.

LESSON XXVIII

1. Relative Clauses of Description

2. The Subjunctive with Expressions of Fear

(For rules, see page 34)

VOCABULARY

civil, <i>civilis</i> , -e	sufficiently, <i>satis</i> , <i>adv</i>
gate, <i>porta</i> , -ae, F	trust, <i>cōnfidō</i> , - <i>fidere</i> , - <i>fisus sum</i> .
ill, <i>aeger</i> , - <i>gra</i> , - <i>grum</i> .	understand, <i>intellegō</i> , - <i>legere</i> , - <i>lēxī</i> ,
move, <i>mōvō</i> , - <i>ēre</i> , <i>mōvī</i> , <i>mōtum</i> .	- <i>lēctum</i>
old man, <i>senex</i> , <i>senis</i> , M	wise, <i>sapiēns</i> , <i>gen. sapientis</i> .
open, <i>patefaciō</i> , - <i>facere</i> , - <i>fēcī</i> , - <i>factum</i> .	woman, <i>mulier</i> , <i>mulieris</i> , F

EXERCISES

1 There was no one in the city who did not fear civil war.
2. There were some (*nōn nūlli*) who wished to move the camp at once 3 The women feared that their children would wander in the forest. 4. We are afraid that our country does not have a sufficiently large army 5 There were many who trusted this leader (Less. IX, 1) 6 I am afraid that the boy is ill. 7 We urge that you open the gate 8. It happened that there were no old men in this town. 9 I do not think your friend is wise. 10. I do not understand why this place is not safe.

LESSON XXIX

1. Elliptical Use of *alius*

2. Passive Use of Verbs Which Govern the Dative

(For rules, see page 35)

VOCABULARY

bird, <i>avis, avis</i> , F	dog, <i>canis, canis</i> , M
camp-follower, <i>cālō, -ōnis</i> , M	faithful, <i>fidēlis, -e</i> .
cart, <i>carrus, -i</i> , M	obey, <i>pāreō, -ēre, -uī</i>
close, <i>claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum</i>	only, <i>sōlus, -a, -um</i>
companion, <i>comes, comitis</i> , M	region, <i>regiō, -ōnis</i> , F
crime, <i>scelus, sceleris</i> , N	young man, <i>adulēscēns, -entis</i> , M.

EXERCISES

1 The enemy sent messengers, some in one direction (*pars*), others in another 2 Some birds are found in one region, others in another 3 Some favored one tribune, others another 4 The boats of the enemy were injured because they could not flee 5 We were persuaded to buy (Less XXVII, 1) a large number of carts 6 The leaders are young men, but they will be obeyed 7 There are some who do not see these crimes 8 The camp-followers were afraid that the soldiers would close the gates 9 The scout said that his faithful dog was his only companion.

LESSON XXX

1. The Complementary Infinitive

2. Tense Use with *dum*, "while"

(For rules, see page 36)

VOCABULARY

approve, approve of, <i>probō</i> , -āre, -āvī, -ātum.	plan, <i>cōsiliū</i> , -ī, N
departure, <i>profectiō</i> , -ōnis, F	present, be present, <i>adsum</i> , -esse, -fui
encamp, <i>cōnsidō</i> , -sidere, -sēdī, -sessum	seem, <i>videor</i> , -ērī, <i>visus sum</i>
lead out, <i>ēducō</i> , -ducere, -dūxī, -ductum	tower, <i>turris</i> , <i>turris</i> , F
place, <i>pōnō</i> , -ere, <i>posui</i> , <i>positum</i>	while, <i>dum</i> , <i>conj</i>
plain, <i>plānitiaēs</i> , -ēī, F	winter quarters, <i>hīberna</i> , -ōrum, N <i>pl</i>

EXERCISES

1 We cannot approve of your plan, and we will not help you 2 The soldiers wished to encamp in the plain 3 While Caesar was returning from Italy, the lieutenant led the legion out of (from) winter quarters 4 While I was reading your letter, my brother returned 5 The Gauls have placed all their hope in courage, and they will not try to escape 6 While our soldiers were moving the tower, the enemy opened the gates of the town 7 Some followed one leader, others another 8 My brother, who was present, was not pleased 9 The Belgians did not fear that their departure would seem like a flight

LESSON XXXI

1. The Accusative of the Supine

2. Review of Case Use with Prepositions

(For rules, see page 37)

VOCABULARY

carefully, <i>diligenter</i> , <i>adv</i>	despise, <i>contemnō</i> , - <i>temnere</i> ,
common, <i>communis</i> , - <i>e</i>	- <i>tempsi</i> , - <i>temptum</i>
complain, <i>queror</i> , - <i>i</i> , <i>questus sum</i> .	especially, <i>praesertim</i> , <i>adv</i>
congratulate, <i>grātulor</i> , - <i>āri</i> , - <i>ātus sum</i>	investigate, <i>explōrō</i> , - <i>āre</i> , - <i>āvī</i> , - <i>ātum</i>
dare, <i>audeō</i> , - <i>ēre</i> , <i>ausus sum</i> .	safety, <i>salūs</i> , - <i>ūtis</i> , <i>f</i>
depart, <i>discēdō</i> , - <i>cēdere</i> , - <i>cessi</i> , - <i>cessum</i> .	seek, <i>petō</i> , - <i>ere</i> , - <i>ivi</i> , - <i>itum</i> .
	unfavorable, <i>iniquus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> .

EXERCISES

1 These soldiers have not come to complain 2 The envoys set out to the city of the enemy to seek peace 3 You do not see how great the danger is in this unfavorable place 4 The consul dares not set out to Asia, especially since the army despises him 5 The Gauls will come to congratulate Caesar 6 This Roman departed from the city with the envoys. 7 While the consul was defending the common safety, many citizens fled from the city 8 The centurion had not attempted to investigate carefully the roads by which the army was advancing 9 The general sent some scouts in one direction, others in another.

LESSON XXXII

1. Forms of Questions

2. First Periphrastic Conjugation

(For rules, see pages 38, 39)

VOCABULARY

arise, <i>orior</i> , - <i>iri</i> , <i>ortus sum</i>	rampart, <i>vallum</i> , - <i>i</i> , N.
every day, daily, <i>cotidiē</i> , <i>adv</i>	recent, <i>recēns</i> , <i>gen recentis</i> .
incredible, <i>incrēdibilis</i> , - <i>e</i>	shouting, <i>clāmor</i> , - <i>ōris</i> , M.
loss, <i>dētrimentum</i> , - <i>i</i> , N	storm, <i>tempestās</i> , - <i>tātis</i> , F.
nature, <i>nātūra</i> , - <i>ae</i> , F	victory, <i>victōria</i> , - <i>ae</i> , F.
on account of, <i>propter</i> , <i>prep with</i> <i>acc</i>	

EXERCISES

1. Do you not see the rampart by which the camp is fortified? 2. Did the soldiers hear the shouting of the enemy who were ascending the hill? 3 The cavalry and the camp-followers were about to cross the river 4. I wish to see my friends every day, because I am about to depart from the city 5. This victory does not seem incredible, does it? 6 I am about to announce to you a great loss. 7. On account of our recent victory, the enemy has come to seek peace. 8. While the army was crossing the river, a storm arose 9. On account of the nature of the place, the soldiers did not dare to roam widely.

LESSON XXXIII

1. Construction with Words of Hindering
2. Present Infinitive with *dēbui*

(For rules, see pages 39, 40)

VOCABULARY

beginning, <i>initium</i> , -i, N	reply, <i>respondeō</i> , -spondēre, -spondi, -spōnsum
fear, <i>timor</i> , -ōris, M	speak, <i>dīcō</i> , -ere, <i>dixi</i> , <i>dictum</i>
hinder, <i>impediō</i> , -ire, -ivī, -itum	such, <i>tālis</i> , -e
increase, <i>augeō</i> , -ēre, <i>auxi</i> , <i>auxtum</i>	suddenly, <i>subitō</i> , <i>adv</i>
inform, <i>certiōrem</i> (-ēs) <i>faciō</i> , <i>facere</i> , etc.	ward off, avert, <i>dēpellō</i> , -pellere, -puli, -pulsum.
location, <i>situs</i> , -ūs, M	warn, <i>moneō</i> , -ēre, -uī, -itum.
prevent, <i>dēterreō</i> , -ēre, -uī, -itum	

EXERCISES

- 1 No one is attempting to prevent you from speaking
- 2 The nature of the place hindered the boys from seeing the danger
- 3 Their father ought to have warned them
- 4 Their friends ought to have helped them
- 5 Fear prevented the man from replying
- 6 The lieutenant ought to have informed the general that the army was not prepared
- 7 Did not the consul ward off the danger?
- 8 The centurion is about to lead the cohort out of (from) the camp
- 9 The location of the town was such that it could not be attacked suddenly
- 10 At the beginning of the battle, the shouting of the enemy increased the fear of the camp-followers.

LESSON XXXIV

1. Non-Committal Conditional Sentences
2. Future Conditional Sentences, More Vivid and Less Vivid

(For rules, see pages 41, 42)

VOCABULARY

assign, <i>attribuō, -tribuere, -tribui, -tribūtum.</i>	magistrate, <i>magistrātus, -ūs, M.</i>
conceal, <i>occultō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.</i>	mother, <i>māter, -tris, F.</i>
frighten, <i>terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.</i>	punishment, <i>supplicium, -i, N</i>
innocent, <i>innocēns, gen innocen-</i>	rash, <i>temerārius, -a, -um.</i>
<i>tis</i>	satisfied, <i>contentus, -a, -um.</i>
justice, <i>iūstitia, -ae, F</i>	traitor, <i>prōditor, -ōris, M.</i>

EXERCISES

1 If this man did not wish to defend his native country, he was a traitor 2 If Orgetorix is innocent, he does not fear punishment 3 If Caesar assigns (shall assign) villages and fields to the Helvetians, they will be satisfied. 4 If we choose honorable magistrates, there will be justice in our city 5. If the boy should be rash, his mother would be frightened 6 If our flight should not be concealed, we should be in great danger 7 The magistrates will not hinder you from leaving the city 8 The enemy ought not to have attacked our cities. 9 The Romans were going to increase (about to increase) the army which was in Gaul. 10 Do you not believe that I am innocent?

LESSON XXXV

Conditional Sentences Contrary to Fact

(For rules, see page 43)

VOCABULARY

anchor, <i>ancora</i> , -ae, F.	intervene, <i>intercēdō</i> , -cēdere, -cessi, -cessum.
by night, <i>noctū</i> , <i>adv</i>	life, <i>vīta</i> , -ae, F.
difficulty, <i>difficultās</i> , -tātis, F	restrain, <i>contineō</i> , -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum
fill, <i>compleō</i> , -plēre, -plēvi, -plētum.	unusual, <i>singulāris</i> , -e.
foresee, <i>prōvideō</i> , -vidēre, -vīdi, -visum.	water, <i>aqua</i> , -ae, F.
immortal, <i>immortālis</i> , -e.	

EXERCISES

1 If we had set out by night, we should not have been captured 2 If the general had restrained the soldiers, the enemy would not have thrown them into confusion 3 If our army were brave, we should not fear danger 4. If the Helvetians were waging war with the Germans, their envoys would not remain in Germany 5. If the general had foreseen these difficulties, he would have sent larger forces. 6 If the courage of the Belgians were not unusual, they would not attempt to cross the river. 7. If two years should intervene, you would not wish to return 8 If the anchors are dropped (*iacere*), the ships will be filled with water 9 If the immortal gods are defending our city, the life of the consul is safe

GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX

DECLENSIONS

There are five declensions of Latin nouns, distinguished from each other by the final letter of the stem, and the ending of the genitive singular

DECLENSION	FINAL LETTER OF STEM	ENDING OF GEN SING.
I.	ā	-ae
II.	o	-i
III	{ consonant 1	-is
IV	u	-ūs
V	ē	-ei or -ei

a Strictly speaking, the cases are usually formed by adding case-endings to the stem. But when the stem ends in a vowel, that vowel is often modified in some way, or is so combined with the true case-ending that neither the stem-vowel nor the true case-ending can be seen. Therefore it is more convenient to apply the name case-ending to the combined stem-vowel and true case-ending, and to say that the cases are formed by adding case-endings to the base. The base of a noun is found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

FIRST DECLENSION

The stem ends in -ā; the nominative in -a. The gender is usually feminine.

lingua, f, tongue, language

	SINGULAR	ENDINGS
<i>Nominative</i>	lingua	a language (<i>as subject</i>) -a
<i>Genitive</i>	linguae	of a language, language's -ae
<i>Dative</i>	linguae	to or for a language -ae
<i>Accusative</i>	linguam	a language (<i>as object</i>) -am
<i>Vocative</i>	lingua	O (or thou) language -a
<i>Ablative</i>	linguā	by, from, in, or with a language -ā

PLURAL

<i>Nominative</i>	linguae	languages (<i>as subject</i>)	-ae
<i>Genitive</i>	linguârum	of languages, languages'	-ârum
<i>Dative</i>	linguis	to or for languages	-is
<i>Accusative</i>	linguâs	languages (<i>as object</i>)	-âs
<i>Vocative</i>	linguae	O (<i>or ye</i>) languages	-ae
<i>Ablative</i>	linguis	by, from, in, or with languages	-is

a Exceptions in gender are shown by meanings (13); as *Belgae*, *m*, *the Belgae*, *Matrona*, *m*, *the (river) Marne*

b The locative singular ends in -ae; as *Samarobrivae*, *at Samarobriva*

SECOND DECLENSION

The stem ends in -o; the nominative masculine in -us, -er, -ir, the nominative neuter in -um

animus, <i>m</i> ,	puer, <i>m</i> ,	ager, <i>m</i> ,	vir, <i>m</i> ,	bellum, <i>n</i> ,
<i>mind</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>field</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>war</i>

SINGULAR

<i>N</i>	animus	puer	ager	vir	bellum
<i>G</i>	animi	pueri	agri	virī	belli
<i>D</i>	animō	puerō	agrō	virō	bellō
<i>A</i>	animum	puerum	agrum	virum	bellum
<i>V</i>	anime	puer	ager	vir	bellum
<i>A</i>	animō	puerō	agrō	virō	bellō

PLURAL

<i>N</i>	animi	pueri	agri	virī	bella
<i>G</i>	animōrum	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	bellōrum
<i>D</i>	animis	pueris	agris	virīs	bellis
<i>A</i>	animōs	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	bella
<i>V</i>	animi	pueri	agri	virī	bella
<i>A</i>	animis	pueris	agris	virīs	bellis

filius, <i>m</i> ,	Gaius, <i>m</i> ,	Bōi, <i>m</i> ,	deus, <i>m</i> ,
<i>son</i>	<i>Gaius</i>	<i>the Boi</i>	<i>god</i>

	SING	SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR
<i>N.</i>	filius	Gaius	Bōi	deus	diī, di
<i>G</i>	filii	Gaii	Bōiōrum	dei	deōrum
<i>D</i>	filio	Gaiō	Bōis	deō	diis, diis
<i>A</i>	filium	Gaium	Bōiōs	deum	deōs
<i>V.</i>	filii	Gaii	Bōi	deus	diī, di
<i>A</i>	filio	Gaiō	Bōis	deō	diis, diis

a Exceptions in gender are usually shown by the meanings (13). **Vulgus**, *crowd*, is usually neuter. **Locus**, *M*, *place*, has plural *loca*, *N*, *places*.

b The locative singular ends in -ī; as **Agedinci**, *at Agedincum*.

c Nouns in -ius regularly form the genitive and vocative singular in -ī, instead of -ī and -īe, and nouns in -ium form the genitive in -ī. The words are accented as if the longer form were used, **cōnsili**, *of a plan*, **inīti**, *of a beginning*.

d Proper names ending in -āius, -ēius, and -ōius are declined like **Gāius** and **Bōi**.

e A few words have -um instead of -orum in the genitive plural, **socium** (or **sociorum**), *of allies*.

THIRD DECLENSION

Third declension stems end in a consonant or in -i. **Nomina** tative case-ending for masculines and feminines, -s or none, for neuters, none.

A CONSONANT STEMS

Stems ending in a labial mute, b or p. The nominative ending is -s.

princeps, *M*, *chief*

Stem princip-

	SING	PLUR
<i>N</i>	princeps	principēs
<i>G</i>	principis	principum
<i>D</i>	principi	principibus
<i>A</i>	principem	principēs
<i>V</i>	princeps	principēs
<i>A</i>	principe	principibus

Stems ending in a dental mute, d or t. The nominative ending for masculines and feminines is -s, and the final d or t of the stem is dropped before it.

laus, F, <i>praise</i>		miles, M, <i>soldier</i>		caput, N, <i>head</i>	
Stem laud-		Stem milit-		Stem capit-	
SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR
N laus	laudēs	miles	militēs	caput	capita
G laudis	laudum	militis	militum	capitis	capitum
D laudī	laudibus	militi	militibus	capiti	capitibus
A laudem	laudēs	militem	militēs	caput	capita
V laus	laudēs	miles	militēs	caput	capita
A laude	laudibus	militē	militibus	capite	capitibus

Stems ending in a guttural mute, *g* or *c*. The nominative ending is *-s*, which unites with the final *g* or *c* of the stem to form *z*.

lēx, <i>F</i> , <i>law</i>		dux, <i>M.</i> , <i>leader</i>	
Stem lēg-		Stem duc-	
SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR
<i>N</i> lēx	lēgēs	dux	ducēs
<i>G</i> lēgs	lēgum	ducis	ducum
<i>D</i> lēgī	lēgibus	duci	ducibus
<i>A</i> lēgem	lēgēs	ducem	ducēs
<i>V</i> lēx	lēgēs	dux	ducēs
<i>A</i> lēge	lēgibus	duce	ducibus

Stems ending in a liquid, *l* or *r*. There is no nominative case-ending

cōsul, <i>M</i> , <i>consul</i>		pater, <i>M</i> , <i>father</i>		aequor, <i>N</i> , <i>sea</i>	
Stem cōsul-		Stem patr-		Stem aequor	
SING	PLUR.	SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR
<i>N</i> cōsul	cōsulēs	pater	patrēs	aequor	aequora
<i>G.</i> cōsulis	cōsulum	patris	patrum	aequoris	aequorum
<i>D</i> cōsulī	cōsulibus	patrī	patribus	aequorī	aequoribus
<i>A</i> cōsulem	cōsulēs	patrem	patrēs	aequor	aequora
<i>V.</i> cōsul	cōsulēs	pater	patrēs	aequor	aequora
<i>A</i> cōsule	cōsulibus	patre	patribus	aequore	aequoribus

Stems ending in a nasal, *m* or *n*. There is no nominative case-ending, except in *hiems*, the only stem in *-m*. The nominative of masculines and feminines usually drops the final *n* and changes the preceding vowel to *ō*.

homō, <i>M</i> , <i>F</i> , <i>human being</i>		ratiō, <i>F</i> , <i>reason</i>		flūmen, <i>N</i> , <i>river</i>	
Stem homin-		Stem ratiōn-		Stem flūmin-	
SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR	SING	PLUR
<i>N</i> homō	hominēs	ratiō	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
<i>G</i> hominis	hominum	ratiōnis	ratiōnum	flūminis	flūminum
<i>D</i> hominī	hominibus	ratiōnī	ratiōnibus	flūminī	flūminibus
<i>A.</i> hominem	hominēs	ratiōnem	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
<i>V</i> homō	hominēs	ratiō	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
<i>A.</i> homine	hominibus	ratiōne	ratiōnibus	flūmine	flūminibus

Stems ending in *s* (apparently *r*, because *s* changes to *r* between two vowels) The nominative has no case-ending, but usually ends in *s*, sometimes in *r*.

mōs, M, <i>custom</i> Stem mōs-		honor, M, <i>honor</i> Stem honōs-		tempus, N, <i>time</i> Stem tempos-	
SING	PLUR	SING.	PLUR	SING	PLUR
N. mōs	mōrēs	honor	honōrēs	tempus	tempora
G. mōris	mōrium	honōris	honōrium	temporis	temporum
D. mōri	mōribus	honōri	honōribus	tempori	temporibus
A. mōrem	mōrēs	honōrem	honōrēs	tempus	tempora
V. mōs	mōrēs	honor	honōrēs	tempus	tempora
A. mōre	mōribus	honōre	honōribus	tempore	temporibus

B 1-STEMS

Here belong (1) masculine and feminine nouns ending in *-is* or *-ēs* if they have the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative, and (2) neuters in *-e*, *-al*, *-ar*.

Theoretically the *i* should appear in all cases except the nominative and vocative plural of masculines and feminines, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular of some neuters, but this declension became confused with that of consonant stems, and no absolute rule can be given for the endings. Masculine and feminine nouns usually have acc, *-em*, abl, *-e*, acc plural either *-ēs* or *-is*. Neuters have abl *-i*.

turris, F, <i>tower</i> Stem turri-	hostis, M, F, <i>enemy</i> Stem hosti-	caedēs, F, <i>slaughter</i> Stem caedi-
SINGULAR		
N turris	hostis	caedēs
G turris	hostis	caedis
D turri	hosti	caedi
A turrim or -em	hostem	caedem
V turris	hostis	caedēs
A turri or -e	hoste	caede
PLURAL		
N turrēs	hostēs	caedēs
G turrium	hostium	caedium
D turribus	hostibus	caedibus
A. turrīs or -ēs	hostēs or -īs	caedēs or -īs
V. turrēs	hostēs	caedēs
A. turribus	hostibus	caedibus

cubīle, N , <i>couch</i>	vectīgāl, N , <i>taz</i>
Stem cubīl-	Stem vectīgālī-

SINGULAR

N cubīle	vectīgāl
G. cubīlis	vectīgālīs
D. cubīlī	vectīgālī
A. cubīle	vectīgāl
V cubīle	vectīgāl
A. cubīlī	vectīgālī

PLURAL

N cubīlia	vectīgālia
G. cubīlīum	vectīgālīum
D cubīlībus	vectīgālībus
A cubīlia	vectīgālia
V cubīlia	vectīgālia
A cubīlībus	vectīgālībus

a Most nouns in -is are declined like *hostis*. *Arar* (for *Araris*), *M*, *the Saone*, and *Liger* (for *Ligeris*), *M*, *the Loire*, are declined in the singular like *turris*. *Ignis*, *M*, *fire*, and *nāvis*, *F*, *ship*, often have abl -*I*. *Mare*, *N*, *sea*, is declined like *cubīle*, but commonly has no other plural cases than nominative and accusative

C MIXED STEMS

Some consonant stems have borrowed from -i stems the genitive plural in -*ium* and the accusative plural in -*is*. Here belong most monosyllables in -*s* and -*x* preceded by a consonant, most nouns in -*ns* and -*rs*; and a few nouns in -*tās*, -*tātis*.

cliēns, M., <i>retainer</i>		urbs, F., <i>city</i>	
Stem client-		Stem urb-	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N cliēns	clientēs	urbs	urbēs
G clientis	clientīum	urbis	urbīum
D clientī	clientībus	urbī	urbībus
A clientem	clientēs or -is	urbem	urbēs or -is
V cliēns	clientēs	urbs	urbēs
A. cliente	clientibus	urbe	urbibus

liber, free

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>Mas</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Neut</i>	<i>Mas</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Neut</i>
<i>N</i>	liber	libera	liberum	liberī	liberae	libera
<i>G</i>	liberī	liberae	liberī	liberōrum	liberārum	liberōrum
<i>D</i>	liberō	liberae	liberō	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs
<i>A</i>	liberum	liberam	liberum	liberōs	liberās	libera
<i>V</i>	liber	libera	liberum	liberī	liberae	libera
<i>A</i>	liberō	liberā	liberō	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs

noster, our

SINGULAR			PLURAL			
	<i>Mas</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut</i>	<i>Mas</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N</i>	noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
<i>G</i>	nostrī	nostrae	nostrī	nostrōrum	nostrārum	nostrōrum
<i>D</i>	nostrō	nostrae	nostrō	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
<i>A</i>	nostrum	nostram	nostrum	nostrōs	nostrās	nostra
<i>V</i>	noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
<i>A</i>	nostrō	nostrā	nostrō	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs

ADJECTIVES WITH GENITIVE IN -ius.

Nine adjectives of the first and second declensions have the genitive singular in -ius (in *alter* usually -ius) and the dative singular in -ī in all genders. These are *alius, another, solus, only, totus, whole, ullus, any, nullus, no, unus, one, alter, the other, uter, which (of two), neuter, neither*. In the plural the case-endings of these adjectives are exactly the same as in *magnus*. Note the ending -ud in the neuter of *alius*.

SINGULAR

	<i>Mas</i>	<i>Fem</i>	<i>Neut</i>	<i>Mas</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N</i>	unus	una	unum	totus	tota	totum
<i>G</i>	unius	unius	unius	totius	totius	totius
<i>D</i>	unī	unī	unī	toti	toti	toti
<i>A</i>	unum	unam	unum	totum	totam	totum
<i>A</i>	unō	unā	unō	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō
<i>N</i>	alius	alia	aliud	alter	altera	alterum
<i>G</i>	alius	alius	alius	alterius	alterius	alterius
<i>D</i>	aliī	aliī	aliī	alterī	alterī	alterī
<i>A</i>	alium	aliam	aliud	alterum	alteram	alterum
<i>A.</i>	aliō	aliā	aliō	alterō	alterā	alterō

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

There are both consonant stems and i-stems. Adjectives of *three terminations* have a special form in the nominative singular for each gender, adjectives of *two terminations* have one form in the nominative singular for the masculine and feminine, another for the neuter, adjectives of *one termination* have the same form in the nominative singular for all genders. Except comparatives, all adjectives of *two* or *three terminations* have only *-i* in the ablative singular.

A CONSONANT STEMS

Two Terminations

SING		PLUR	
		<i>fortior, braver</i>	
<i>Mas and Fem</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Mas and Fem</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>N fortior</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortiōrēs</i>	<i>fortiōra</i>
<i>G fortiōris</i>	<i>fortiōris</i>	<i>fortiōrum</i>	<i>fortiōrum</i>
<i>D fortiōri</i>	<i>fortiōri</i>	<i>fortiōribus</i>	<i>fortiōribus</i>
<i>A fortiōrem</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortiōrēs</i>	<i>fortiōra</i>
<i>V. fortior</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortiōrēs</i>	<i>fortiōra</i>
<i>A fortiore</i>	<i>fortiore</i>	<i>fortiōribus</i>	<i>fortiōribus</i>

a. Here belong all comparatives, but *plūs, more*, is irregular and defective. In the singular it is used only as a noun

SING		PLUR	
		<i>vetus, old</i>	
	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Mas and Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>N plūs</i>		<i>plūrēs</i>	<i>plūra</i>
<i>G plūris</i>		<i>plūrium</i>	<i>plūrium</i>
<i>D .</i>		<i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>
<i>A plūs</i>		<i>plūrēs or -is</i>	<i>plūra</i>
<i>A. plūre</i>		<i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>

One termination.

SING		PLUR.	
		<i>vetus, old</i>	
<i>Mas and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas and Fem</i>	<i>Neut</i>
<i>N vetus</i>	<i>vetus</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>
<i>G veteris</i>	<i>veteris</i>	<i>veterum</i>	<i>veterum</i>
<i>D veteri</i>	<i>veteri</i>	<i>veteribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>
<i>A veterem</i>	<i>vetus</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>
<i>V vetus</i>	<i>vetus</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>
<i>A vetero</i>	<i>vetero</i>	<i>veteribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>

a. Here belongs *princeps*, *chief*. *Dives*, *rich*, also belongs here, but has *ditia* for the nominative, accusative, and vocative neuter plural.

B. i-STEMS

Three terminations.

acer, *sharp*

SING.			PLUR.		
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>acer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
G. <i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>
D. <i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>
A. <i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrēs or -is</i>	<i>ācrēs or -is</i>	<i>ācria</i>
V. <i>acer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>
A. <i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>

a. Here belong *celeber*, *famous*, *equester*, *equestrian*, *pedester*, *pedestrian*; names of months in *-ber*; and a few others.

Two terminations.

omnis, *all*

SING.		PLUR.	
Mas. and Fem.	Neut.	Mas. and Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>omnis</i>	<i>omne</i>	<i>omnēs</i>	<i>omnia</i>
G. <i>omnis</i>	<i>omnis</i>	<i>omnium</i>	<i>omnium</i>
D. <i>omnī</i>	<i>omnī</i>	<i>omnibus</i>	<i>omnibus</i>
A. <i>omnem</i>	<i>omne</i>	<i>omnēs or -is</i>	<i>omnia</i>
V. <i>omnis</i>	<i>omne</i>	<i>omnēs</i>	<i>omnia</i>
A. <i>omnī</i>	<i>omnī</i>	<i>omnibus</i>	<i>omnibus</i>

a. Here belong all adjectives in *-is*, *-e*.

One termination.

audāx, *bold*

SING.		PLUR.	
Mas. and Fem.	Neut.	Mas. and Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>audāx</i>	<i>audāx</i>	<i>audācēs</i>	<i>audācia</i>
G. <i>audācis</i>	<i>audācis</i>	<i>audācium</i>	<i>audācium</i>
D. <i>audācī</i>	<i>audācī</i>	<i>audācibus</i>	<i>audācibus</i>
A. <i>audācem</i>	<i>audāx</i>	<i>audācēs or -is</i>	<i>audācia</i>
V. <i>audāx</i>	<i>audāx</i>	<i>audācēs</i>	<i>audācia</i>
A. <i>audācī</i>	<i>audācī</i>	<i>audācibus</i>	<i>audācibus</i>

oriēns, rising

SING.		PLUR.	
<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. oriēns	oriēns	orientēs	orientia
G. orientis	orientis	orientium	orientium
D. orientī	orientī	orientibus	orientibus
A. orientem	oriēns	orientēs or -īs	orientia
V. oriēns	oriēns	orientēs	orientia
A. oriente or -ī	oriente or -ī	orientibus	orientibus

a. Here belong most adjectives of one termination, and all participles in -āns and -ēns. Participles usually have the ablative singular in -ī only when used as adjectives, in -ē when used as participles or nouns.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

The regular comparative endings are -ior, -ius; superlative, -issimus, -a, -um. They are added to the *base* of the positive (found by removing the case-ending from the genitive singular). Examples: *altus, high; altior, -ius, higher; altissimus, -a, -um, highest; fortis, brave; fortior, braver; fortissimus, bravest.*

Adjectives in -er form the comparative regularly, but form the superlative by adding -rimus to the *nominative* of the positive. Example: *acer, sharp (base, ācr-), ācrior, ācerrimus.*

Most adjectives in -ilis are compared regularly. Six, while forming the comparative regularly, form the superlative by adding -limus to the *base* of the positive. They are *facilis, easy; difficilis, difficult; similis, like; dissimilis, unlike; humilis, low; gracilis, slender.* Example: *facilis, faciliior, facillimus.*

IRREGULAR COMPARISON

bonus, melior, optimus, good, better, best.

malus, peior, pessimus, bad, worse, worst.

magnus, maior, maximus, great, greater, greatest.

parvus, minor, minimus, small, less, least.

multus, plūs, plūrimus, much, more, most.

dexter, dexterior, dextimus, on the right, dexterous, etc.

DEFECTIVE COMPARISON

The following comparatives and superlatives appear without a positive because formed from stems not used as adjectives:

- (*citrā*, adv., *on this side*) *citerior*, *citimus*, *hither*, *hithermost*.
 (*dē*, prep., *down*) *dēterior*, *dēterrīmus*, *worse*, *worst*.
 (*intrā*, prep., *in, within*) *interior*, *intimus*, *inner*, *inmost*.
 (*prae*, prep., *before*) *prior*, *prīmus*, *former*, *first*.
 (*prope*, adv., *near*) *propior*, *proximus*, *nearer*, *next*.
 (*ultrā*, adv., *beyond*) *ulterior*, *ultimus*, *farther*, *farthest*.

Of the following the positive forms are rare, except when used as nouns (generally in the plural).

- exterus*, *exterior*, *extrēmus* (*extimus*), *outer*, *outmost*.
inferus, *inferior*, *infīmus* (*īmus*), *lower*, *lowest*.
posterus, *posterior*, *postrēmus* (*postumus*), *latter*, *last*.
superus, *superior*, *suprēmus* (*summus*), *higher*, *highest*.

COMPARISON BY ADVERBS

Most adjectives in *-us* preceded by a vowel, and many others, form the comparative and superlative by using the adverbs *magis*, *more*, and *maximē*, *most*. Example: *idōneus*, *suitable*; *magis idōneus*, *more suitable*; *maximē idōneus*, *most suitable*.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed from adjectives in all the degrees of comparison.

a. The *positive* is formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions by adding *-ē* to the base; as *lātus*, *wide*, *lātē*, *widely*: from adjectives of the third declension by adding *-ter* or *-iter* to the base, except that adjectives whose base ends in *nt* add only *-er*; as *audāx*, *audacious*, *bold*, *audācter*, *boldly*; *fortis*, *brave*, *fortiter*, *bravely*; *prūdēns*, *prudent*, *prūdentē*, *prudently*. But the neuter accusative singular of adjectives of all declensions may be used adverbially; as *multum*, *much*, *facile*, *easily*.

b. The *comparative* is the accusative singular neuter of the comparative of the adjective; as *lātius*, *more widely*, *audācius*, *more boldly*, *fortius*, *more bravely*, *prūdentius*, *more prudently*, *plūs*, *more*, *facilius*, *more easily*.

c. The *superlative* is formed by adding *-ē* to the base of the superlative of the adjective; or, less often, is its accusative singular neuter; as *lātissimē*, *most widely*, *audācissimē*, *most boldly*, *fortissimē*, *most bravely*, *prūdētissimē*, *most prudently*, *plūrimum*, *most*, *facillimē*, *most easily*.

NUMERALS

Numeral adjectives are of three classes: *cardinals*, answering the question *how many?* as *one, two*, etc.; *ordinals*, answering the question *which in order?* as, *first, second*, etc.; and *distributives*, answering the question *how many each?* as, *one each, two each*, etc.

Roman Numerals		Ordinal	Distributive
I.	ūnus, -a, -um	prīmus, -a, -um	singulī, -ae, -a
II.	duo, -ae, -o	secundus or alter	binī
III.	trēs, tria	tertius	ternī or trinī
IV.	quattuor	quārtus	quaternī
V.	quīnque	quīntus	quīnī
VI.	sex	sextus	sēnī
VII.	septem	septimus	septēnī
VIII.	octō	octāvus	octōnī
IX.	novem	nōnus	novēnī
X.	decem	decimus	dēnī
XI.	ūndecim	ūndecimus	ūndēnī
XII.	duodecim	duodecimus	duodēnī
XIII.	tredecim	tertius decimus	ternī dēnī
XIV.	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	quaternī dēnī
XV.	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī
XVI.	sēdecim	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī
XVII.	septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī
XVIII.	duodēvigintī	duodēvicēsīmus	duodēvicēnī
XIX.	ūndēvigintī	ūndēvicēsīmus	ūndēvicēnī
XX.	vigintī	vicēsīmus	vicēnī
XXI.	ūnus et vigintī (vigintī ūnus)	vicēsīmus prīmus	vicēnī singulī
XXVIII.	duodētrīgintā	duodētricēsīmus	duodētricēnī
XXIX.	ūndētrīgintā	ūndētricēsīmus	ūndētricēnī
XXX.	trīgintā	tricēsīmus	tricēnī
XL.	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus	quadrāgēnī
L.	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus	quīnquāgēnī
LX.	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus	sexāgēnī

LXX. septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus	septuāgēnī
LXXX. octōgintā	octōgēsīmus	octōgēnī
XC. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus	nōnāgēnī
C. centum	centēsīmus	centēnī
CI. centum (et) ūnus	centēsīmus (et) primus	centēnī (et) singulī
CC. ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsīmus	ducēnī
CCC. trecentī	trecentēsīmus	trecēnī
CCCC. quadringentī	quadrīngentēsīmus	quadringēnī
D. quīngentī	quīngentēsīmus	quīngēnī
DC. sescentī	sescentēsīmus	seščēnī
DCC. septingentī	septīngentēsīmus	septīngēnī
DCCC. octingentī	octīngentēsīmus	octīngēnī
DCCCC. nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus	nōngēnī
M. mille	mīllēsīmus	singula mīlia
MM. duo mīlia	bis mīllēsīmus	bīna mīlia

a. The ending *-ēnsīmus* is often used for *-ēsīmus*.

Of the cardinals, *ūnus*, *duo*, and *trēs* are declined; *quattuor* to *centum*, inclusive, are indeclinable; *ducentī* to *nōngentī*, inclusive, are declined like the plural of *magnus* (31); *mīlle* as an adjective is indeclinable, as a substantive is declined like the plural of *cubīle* (25) and generally spelled *mīlia*. Ordinals are declined like *magnus*, distributives like the plural of *magnus*.

For the declension of *ūnus* see 32. Its plural usually means *only* or *alone*, but is used in the sense of *one* with nouns used only in the plural; as, *ūna castra*, *one camp*. *Duo* and *trēs* are declined as follows:

duo, two			trēs, three	
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. and F.	Neut.
N. duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
G. duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D. duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
A. duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs, trīs	tria
A. duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

The numbers intermediate between those given in the table are expressed as follows: In a combination of tens and units the units may precede, followed by *et*; as *trēs et quadrāgintā*, *three and forty*; or the tens may precede without an *et*; as *quadrāgintā trēs*, *forty three*. In other combinations of two numerals the higher precedes, with or without *et*; as *ducentī (et) vigintī*, *two hundred and twenty*. In com-

binations of three or more numerals, the order is as in English, without *et*; as *duo milia sescenti vīginti sex*, *two thousand six hundred and twenty six*.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First person, <i>ego</i> , <i>I</i>		Second person, <i>tū</i> , <i>you (thou)</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. <i>ego</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tū</i>	<i>vōs</i>
G. <i>meī</i>	{ <i>nostrum</i> <i>nostrī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	{ <i>vestrum</i> <i>vestrī</i>
D. <i>mihi</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>
A. <i>mē</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōs</i>
A. <i>mē</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>

a. There is no personal pronoun of the third person. Its place is taken either by a demonstrative pronoun, usually *is*, *he*, *ea*, *she*, *id*, *it*, 57; or, when *him*, *them*, etc., refer to the subject (163), by the reflexive pronouns.

b. *nostrum* and *vestrum* are the forms used as partitive genitives (101); *nostrī* and *vestrī*, as objective genitives (98).

c. The preposition *cum* is enclitic with personal pronouns; as, *nōbīs-cum*, *with us*.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

A reflexive pronoun can neither be the subject of a finite verb nor agree with such a subject: therefore there can be no nominative. For the first and second persons the personal pronouns are used as reflexives. For the third person there is a special pronoun.

First person, <i>meī</i> , <i>of myself</i>		Second person, <i>tuī</i> , <i>of yourself</i>		Third person, <i>sui</i> , <i>of himself, etc.</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
G. <i>meī</i>	{ <i>nostrum</i> <i>nostrī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	{ <i>vestrum</i> <i>vestrī</i>	<i>sui</i>	<i>sui</i>
D. <i>mihi</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sibi</i>	<i>sibi</i>
A. <i>mē</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōs</i>	<i>sē</i>	<i>sē</i>
A. <i>mē</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sē</i>	<i>sē</i>

a. The preposition *cum* is enclitic with reflexive pronouns; as, *sēcum*, *with himself*.

quis, who?**SING.**

<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. quis	quid
G. cuius	cuius
D. cui	cui
A. quem	quid
A. quō	quō

a. The enclitic **-nam** is sometimes added to an interrogative to strengthen it; **quisnam**, *who, pray?*

b. **Cum** is usually enclitic with the interrogative pronoun.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

The indefinite pronouns are **quis**, **quī**, and their compounds. **Quis** and **quī** in this sense are in general declined like the interrogatives.

SUBSTANTIVE

quis, quid, *any one*
aliquis, aliquid, *some one*
quispiam, quidpiam, *some one*
quisquam, quicquam (quidquam),
any one (abl. sing. and entire
plural supplied by **ūllus, -a, -um**)
quīvis, quaevis, quidvis }
quīlibet, quaelibet, quidlibet }
any one etc., you like
quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, *a cer-*
tain man
quisque, quidque, *each*

ADJECTIVE

quī, quae (qua), quod, *any*
aliquī, aliqua, aliquod, *some*
quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam,
some
(adjective supplied by **ūllus**)
quīvis, quaevis, quodvis }
quīlibet, quaelibet, quodlibet }
any you like
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *a*
certain
quisque, quaeque, quodque, *each*

a. In **quī** and **aliquī** the nominative and accusative plural neuter are **qua** (or **quae**) and **aliqua**.

b. In the declension of **quīdam**, **m** becomes **n** before **d**; as **quendam**.

VERBS

There are four conjugations of Latin verbs, distinguished from one another by the final vowel of the stem, best seen in the present infinitive.

CONJUGATION	FINAL VOWEL OF STEM	PRESENT INFINITIVE
I.	ā	-āre
II.	ē	-ēre
III.	e (i, u)	-ere
IV.	i	-ire

All forms of a verb are formed on one or another of three stems,—the present stem, the perfect stem, and the supine stem. In regular verbs the perfect and supine stems are based on the present stem, but in some irregular verbs they are formed on distinct roots.

a. On the present stem are formed: *active and passive*,—present, imperfect, and future indicative; present and imperfect subjunctive; imperative; present infinitive: *active*,—present participle; gerund: *passive*,—gerundive.

b. On the perfect stem are formed: *active*,—perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive; perfect infinitive.

c. On the supine stem are formed: *active and passive*,—future infinitive; *active*,—future participle; supine: *passive*,—perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive; perfect infinitive; perfect participle.

The principal parts are forms which show to which conjugation a verb belongs and what each of its stems is. They are, in the active, (1) the first person singular present indicative (as the first form of the verb), (2) the present infinitive (to indicate the conjugation and give the present stem), (3) the first person singular perfect indicative (to give the perfect stem), (4) the supine (to give the supine stem).

For example, the principal parts of *laudō* are:

laudō, laudāre (present stem, *laudā*).

laudāvī (perfect stem, *laudāv*).

laudātum (supine stem, *laudāt*).

The supine of the majority of verbs is not found in Latin literature so that other forms of the verb are often given instead of the supine. But no one form is found for every verb, and it is simpler to give the supine always.

In the passive the principal parts are (1) the first person singular present indicative, (2) the present infinitive, (3) the first person singular perfect indicative.

CONJUGATION OF *SUM* (irregular verb)

Principal parts: *sum, esse, fui*

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
<i>sum</i>	<i>sumus</i>
<i>es</i>	<i>estis</i>
<i>est</i>	<i>sunt</i>

Imperfect

<i>eram</i>	<i>erāmus</i>
<i>erās</i>	<i>erātis</i>
<i>erat</i>	<i>erant</i>

Future

<i>erō</i>	<i>erimus</i>
<i>eris</i>	<i>eritis</i>
<i>erit</i>	<i>erunt</i>

Perfect

<i>fui</i>	<i>fuiimus</i>
<i>fuiſti</i>	<i>fuiſtis</i>
<i>fuit</i>	<i>fuerunt or -ēre</i>

Pluperfect

<i>fueram</i>	<i>fuerāmus</i>
<i>fuerās</i>	<i>fuerātis</i>
<i>fuerat</i>	<i>fuerant</i>

Future Perfect

<i>fuerō</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>
<i>fueris</i>	<i>fueritis</i>
<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerint</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
<i>sim</i>	<i>ſimus</i>
<i>ſis</i>	<i>ſitis</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sint</i>

Imperfect

<i>essem (or forem)</i>	<i>essēmus (or forēmus)</i>
<i>essēs (or forēs)</i>	<i>essētis (or forētis)</i>
<i>esset (or foret)</i>	<i>essent (or forent)</i>

Perfect

<i>fuerim</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>
<i>fueris</i>	<i>fueritis</i>
<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerint</i>

Pluperfect

<i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissēmus</i>
<i>fuissēs</i>	<i>fuissētis</i>
<i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuissent</i>

IMPERATIVE

Present

2d pers. laudā laudāte

Future

2d pers. laudātō laudātōte

3d pers. laudātō laudantō

PARTICIPLE

Pres. laudāns

Fut. laudātūrus

INFINITIVE

Pres. laudāre

Perf. laudāvisse

Fut. laudātūrus (esse)

SUPINE

Acc. laudātum

Abl. laudātū

GERUND

Gen. laudandī

Dat. laudandō

Acc. laudandum

Abl. laudandō

FIRST CONJUGATION

PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: laudor, laudāri, laudātus sum

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
laudor	laudāmur
laudāris or -re	laudāmini
laudātur	laudantur

Imperfect

laudābar	laudābāmur
laudābāris or -re	laudābāmini
laudābātur	laudābantur

Future

laudābor	laudābimur
laudāberis or -re	laudābimini
laudābitur	laudābuntur

Perfect

laudātus sum	laudātī sumus
laudātus es	laudātī estis
laudātus est	laudātī sunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
lauder	laudēmur
laudēris or -re	laudēmini
laudētur	laudentur

Imperfect

laudārer	laudārēmur
laudārēris or -re	laudārēmini
laudārētur	laudārentur

Perfect

laudātus sim	laudātī simus
laudātus sis	laudātī sitis
laudātus sit	laudātī sint

Pluperfect

laudātus eram	laudātī erāmus
laudātus erās	laudātī erātis
laudātus erat	laudātī erant

Pluperfect

laudātus essem	laudātī essēmus
laudātus essēs	laudātī essētis
laudātus esset	laudātī essent

Future Perfect

laudātus erō	laudātī erimus
laudātus eris	laudātī eritis
laudātus erit	laudātī erunt

IMPERATIVE

Present

2d pers. laudāre	laudāmini
------------------	-----------

Future

2d pers. laudātor	
3d pers. laudātor	laudantor

INFINITIVE

Pres. laudārī*Perf.* laudātus esse*Fut.* laudātum irī

PARTICIPLE

Perf. laudātus*Fut.* laudandus

SECOND CONJUGATION

ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: moneō, monēre, monui, monitum

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
moneō	monēmus
monēs	monētis
monet	monent

Imperfect

monēbam	monēbāmus
monēbās	monēbātis
monēbat	monēbant

Future

monēbō	monēbimus
monēbis	monēbitis
monēbit	monēbunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
moneam	monēāmus
moneās	monēātis
moneat	monēant

Imperfect

monērem	monērēmus
monērēs	monērētis
monēret	monērēt

Perfect

monuī	monuimus
monuisti	monuistis
monuit	monuerunt or -ēre

Perfect

monuerim	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

Pluperfect

monueram	monuerāmus
monuerās	monuerātis
monuerat	monuerant

Pluperfect

monuissem	monuissēmus
monuissēs	monuissētis
monuisset	monuissent

Future Perfect

monuerō	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

IMPERATIVE

Present

2d pers. monē monēte

Future

2d pers. monētō monētōte

3d pers. monētō monentō

PARTICIPLE

Pres. monēns Fut. monitūrus

SUPINE

Acc. monitum Abl. monitū

INFINITIVE

Pres. monēre

Perf. monuisse

Fut. monitūrus (esse)

GERUND

Gen. monendī

Dat. monendō

Acc. monendum

Abl. monendō

SECOND CONJUGATION

PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: moneor, monēri, monitus sum

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
moneor	monēmur
monēris or -re	monēmini
monētur	monentur

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
monear	monēamur
monēaris or -re	monēamini
monēatur	monentur

<i>Imperfect</i>		<i>Imperfect</i>	
monēbar	monēbāmur	monērer	monērēmur
monēbāris or -re	monēbāminī	monērēris or -re	monērēminī
monēbātur	monēbantur	monērētur	monērentur
<i>Future</i>			
monēbor	monēbimur		
monēberis or -re	monēhiminī		
monēbitur	monēbuntur		
<i>Perfect</i>		<i>Perfect</i>	
monitus sum	monitī sumus	monitus sim	monitī simus
monitus es	monitī estis	monitus sis	monitī sītis
monitus est	monitī sunt	monitus sit	monitī sint
<i>Pluperfect</i>		<i>Pluperfect</i>	
monitus eram	monitī erāmus	monitus essem	monitī essēmus
monitus erās	monitī erātis	monitus essēs	monitī essētis
monitus erat	monitī erant	monitus esset	monitī essent
<i>Future Perfect</i>			
monitus erō	monitī erimus		
monitus eris	monitī eritis		
monitus erit	monitī erunt		
IMPERATIVE		INFINITIVE	
<i>Present</i>		<i>Pres.</i> monēri	
2d pers. monēre	monēminī	<i>Perf.</i> monitus esse	
<i>Future</i>		<i>Fut.</i> monitum iri	
2d pers. monētor			
3d pers. monētor	monentor		

PARTICIPLE

Perf. monitus*Fut.* monendus

THIRD CONJUGATION

ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Present</i>		<i>Present</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
dūcō	dūcimus	dūcam	dūcāmus
dūcis	dūcitis	dūcās	dūcātis
dūcit	dūcunt	dūcat	dūcant

Imperfect

dūcēbam	dūcēbāmus
dūcēbās	dūcēbātis
dūcēbat	dūcēbant

Future

dūcam	dūcēmus
dūcēs	dūcētis
dūcet	dūcent

Perfect

dūxī	dūximus
dūxistī	dūxistis
dūxit	dūxērunt or -ēre

Pluperfect

dūxeram	dūxerāmus
dūxerās	dūxerātis
dūxerat	dūxerant

Future Perfect

dūxerō	dūxerimus
dūxeris	dūxeritis
dūxerit	dūxerint

IMPERATIVE

Present

2d pers. dūc*	dūcite
---------------	--------

Future

2d pers. dūcitō	dūcitōte
3d pers. dūcitō	dūcuntō

PARTICIPLE

<i>Pres.</i>	dūcēns
<i>Fut.</i>	ductūrus

Imperfect

dūcerem	dūcerēmus
dūcerēs	dūcerētis
dūceret	dūcerent

Perfect

dūxerim	dūxerimus
dūxeris	dūxeritis
dūxerit	dūxerint

Pluperfect

dūxissem	dūxissemus
dūxisse	dūxissetis
dūxisset	dūxisSENT

INFINITIVE

Pres. dūcere*Perf.* dūxisse*Fut.* ductūrus (esse)

SUPINE

<i>Acc.</i>	ductum
<i>Abl.</i>	ductū

GERUND

<i>Gen.</i>	dūcendī
<i>Dat.</i>	dūcendō
<i>Acc.</i>	dūcendum
<i>Abl.</i>	dūcendō

* Irregular for dūce.

THIRD CONJUGATION

PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: dūcor, dūcī, ductus sum

INDICATIVE

<i>Present</i>	
SING.	PLUR.
dūcor	dūcimur
dūceris or -re	dūcimini
dūcitur	dūcuntur

<i>Imperfect</i>	
dūcēbar	dūcēbāmur
dūcēbāris or -re	dūcēbāmini
dūcēbātur	dūcēbantur

<i>Future</i>	
dūcar	dūcēmur
dūcēris or -re	dūcēmini
dūcētur	dūcentur

<i>Perfect</i>	
ductus sum	ductī sumus
ductus es	ductī estis
ductus est	ductī sunt

<i>Pluperfect</i>	
ductus eram	ductī erāmus
ductus erās	ductī erātis
ductus erat	ductī erant

<i>Future Perfect</i>	
ductus erō	ductī erimus
ductus eris	ductī eritis
ductus erit	ductī erunt

IMPERATIVE

<i>Present</i>	
2d pers. dūcere	dūcimini

<i>Future</i>	
2d pers. dūcitor	
3d pers. dūcitor	dūcuntor

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Present</i>	
SING.	PLUR.
dūcar	dūcāmur
dūcāris or -re	dūcāmini
dūcātur	dūcantur

<i>Imperfect</i>	
dūcerer	dūcerēmur
dūcerēris or re	dūcerēmini
dūcerētur	dūcerentur

<i>Perfect</i>	
ductus sim	ductī sīmus
ductus sis	ductī sītis
ductus sit	ductī sint

<i>Pluperfect</i>	
ductus essem	ductī essēmus
ductus essēs	ductī essētis
ductus esset	ductī essent

INFINITIVE

Pres. dūcī
Perf. ductus esse
Fut. ductum iri

PARTICIPLE

Perf. ductus
Fut. dūcendus

FOURTH CONJUGATION

ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum

INDICATIVE

<i>Present</i>	
SING.	PLUR.
audiō	audīmus
audīs	audītis
audit	audiunt

<i>Imperfect</i>	
audiēbam	audiēbāmus
audiēbās	audiēbātis
audiēbat	audiēbant

<i>Future</i>	
audiam	audiēmus
audiēs	audiētis
audiet	audient

<i>Perfect</i>	
audīvī	audīvimus
audīvistī	audīvistis
audīvit	audīvērunt or -ēre

<i>Pluperfect</i>	
audīveram	audīverāmus
audīverās	audīverātis
audīverat	audīverant

<i>Future Perfect</i>	
audīverō	audīverimus
audīveris	audīveritis
audīverit	audīverint

IMPERATIVE

<i>Present</i>	
2d pers. audi	audīte
<i>Future</i>	
2d pers. audītō	audītōte
3d pers. audītō	audiuntō

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Present</i>	
SING.	PLUR.
audiam	audiāmus
audiās	audiātis
audiat	audiant

<i>Imperfect</i>	
audīrem	audīrēmus
audīrēs	audīrētis
audīret	audīrent

<i>Perfect</i>	
audīverim	audīverīmus
audīveris	audīverītis
audīverit	audīverint

<i>Pluperfect</i>	
audīvissem	audīvissemus
audīvisēs	audīvisētis
audīvisset	audīvissent

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i> audīre
<i>Perf.</i> audīvisse
<i>Fut.</i> audītūrus (esse)

PARTICIPLE

Pres. audiēns *Fut.* auditūrus

SUPINE

Acc. auditum *Abl.* auditū

GERUND

Gen. audiendī
Dat. audiendō
Acc. audiendum
Abl. audiendō

FOURTH CONJUGATION

PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: audior, audiri, auditus sum

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
audior	audimur
audiris or -re	audimini
auditur	audiuntur

Imperfect

audiēbar	audiēbāmur
audiēbāris or -re	audiēbāmini
audiēbātur	audiēbantur

Future

audiar	audiēmur
audiēris or -re	audiēmini
audiētur	audientur

Perfect

audītus sum	audītī sumus
audītus es	audītī estis
audītus est	audītī sunt

Pluperfect

audītus eram	audītī erāmus
audītus erās	audītī erātis
audītus erat	audītī erant

Future Perfect

audītus erō	audītī erimus
audītus eris	audītī eritis
audītus erit	audītī erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
audiar	audiāmur
audiāris or -re	audiāmini
audiātur	audiantur

Imperfect

audīrer	audīrēmur
audīrēris or -re	audīrēmini
audīrētur	audīrentur

Perfect

audītus sim	audītī sīmus
audītus sis	audītī sītis
audītus sit	audītī sint

Pluperfect

audītus essem	audītī essēmus
audītus essēs	audītī essētis
audītus esset	audītī essent

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

The active periphrastic conjugation expresses *future* or *intended* action. It is formed by combining the future active participle with the verb *sum*: thus,

Pres. laudātūrus sum, I am about to praise, I intend to praise,
Imp. laudātūrus eram, I was about to praise, I intended to praise, etc.

The passive periphrastic conjugation expresses *obligation* or *necessity*. It is formed by combining the future passive participle with the verb *sum*: thus,

Pres. laudandus sum, I am to be (must be) praised, I have to be praised.
Imp. laudandus eram, I was to be praised, I had to be praised, etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS

SUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS

For the conjugation of *sum* see 66. *Sum* is inflected in the same way when compounded with the prepositions *ad, dē, in, inter, ob, prae, sub, super*. *Praesum* has a present participle, *praesēns*.

In *absum*, *sum* is inflected in the same way, but *ā* is used for *ab* before *f*, giving *āfui, āfutūrus*, etc. There is a present participle *absēns*.

In *prōsum*, *sum* is inflected in the same way, but the preposition *prō* has its original form *prōd* before all forms of *sum* beginning with *e*; as, *prōdesse, prōderam*. The present tense is, *prōsum, prōdes, prōdest. prōsumus, prōdestis, prōsunt*.

Possum, be able, can, is a compound of *pot-* and *sum*.

Principal parts: *possum, posse, potui*

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>possum, potes, potest</i> <i>possumus, potestis, possunt</i>	<i>possim</i>
<i>Imp</i>	<i>poteram</i>	<i>possem</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>poterō</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>potui</i>	<i>potuerim</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>potueram</i>	<i>potuissem</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>potuerō</i>	

INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i>	posse	<i>Pres.</i> potēns
<i>Perf.</i>	potuisse	

ferō, ferre, tuli, lātum, bear

ACTIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	ferō, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt	feram
<i>Imp.</i>	ferēbam	ferrem
<i>Fut.</i>	feram	
<i>Perf.</i>	tuli	tulerim
<i>Plup.</i>	tuleram	tulissem
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	tulerō	

IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i> fer ferte	<i>Pres.</i> ferre	<i>Pres.</i> ferēns
<i>Fut.</i> fertō fertōte fertō feruntō	<i>Perf.</i> tulisse <i>Fut.</i> lāturus (esse)	<i>Fut.</i> lāturus

GERUND
ferendī, etc.

SUPINE
lātum, -tū

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	feror, ferris, fertur ferimur, ferimini, feruntur	ferar
<i>Imp.</i>	ferēbar	ferrer
<i>Fut.</i>	ferar	
<i>Perf.</i>	lātus sum	lātus sim
<i>Plup.</i>	lātus eram	lātus essem
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	lātus erō	

IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i> ferre, ferimini	<i>Pres.</i> ferri	<i>Perf.</i> lātus
<i>Fut.</i> fertor fertor, feruntor	<i>Perf.</i> lātus esse <i>Fut.</i> lātum iri	<i>Fut.</i> ferendus

volō, velle, voluī, *be willing*
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *be unwilling*
mālō, mālle, mālui, *prefer*

INDICATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vis	nōn vis	māvis
	vult	nōn vult	māvult
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
<i>Imp.</i>	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
<i>Fut.</i>	volam	nōlam	mālam
<i>Perf.</i>	voluī	nōluī	māluī
<i>Plup.</i>	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	velim	nōlim	mālim
<i>Imp.</i>	vellem	nōllem	māllem
<i>Perf.</i>	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
<i>Plup.</i>	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem

IMPERATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	nōlī	nōlīte
<i>Fut.</i>	nōlitō	nōlitōte
	nōlitō	nōluntō

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres. velle</i>	nōlle	mālle
<i>Perf. voluisse</i>	nōluisse	māluisse

PARTICIPLE

<i>Pres. volēns</i>	nōlēns
---------------------	--------

Fīō, *be made, be done, become, happen*, is the irregular passive of **faciō**, *make*. Note the *i* before all vowels, except before *e* in the combination *-er*.

Principal parts: **fīō**, **fieri**, **factus sum**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	fīō, fīs, fit fimus, fitis, fiunt	fiam
<i>Imp.</i>	fiēbam	fierem
<i>Fut.</i>	fiam	
<i>Perf.</i>	factus sum	factus sim
<i>Plup.</i>	factus eram	factus essem
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	factus erō	

IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i> <i>fi, fite</i>	<i>Pres.</i> <i>fierī</i>	<i>Perf.</i> <i>factus</i>
	<i>Perf.</i> <i>factus esse</i>	<i>Fut.</i> <i>faciendus</i>
	<i>Fut.</i> <i>factum iri</i>	

eō, ire, ii, itum, go

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i> <i>eō, is, it,</i> <i>Imus, Itis, eunt</i>	<i>eam</i>
<i>Imp.</i> <i>ibam</i>	<i>Irem</i>
<i>Fut.</i> <i>ibō</i>	
<i>Perf.</i> <i>ii for ivi</i>	<i>ierim</i>
<i>Plup.</i> <i>ieram</i>	<i>iissem or Issem</i>
<i>Fut. Per.</i> <i>ierō</i>	

IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i> <i>i, ite</i>	<i>Pres.</i> <i>ire</i>	<i>Pres.</i> <i>iēns (Gen. euntis)</i>
<i>Fut.</i> <i>itō, Itōte</i> <i>itō, euntō</i>	<i>Perf.</i> <i>iisse or Isse</i> <i>Fut.</i> <i>itūrus (esse)</i>	<i>Fut.</i> <i>itūrus</i>

GERUND	SUPINE
<i>eundi, etc.</i>	<i>itum, -tū</i>

a. In the tenses based on the perfect stem, *ii* usually contracts to *i* before *s*.

Dō, dare, dedi, datum, give, is conjugated like a verb of the first conjugation, except that the stem-vowel is regularly short *a*. *ā* appears only in the following active forms,—*dās, dā, dāns*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS

The most important of these are the perfects *meminī, I remember; ōdī, I hate*; and *coepī, I have begun*. Notice that *meminī* and *ōdī* have the meanings of presents. Their pluperfects and future perfects have the meanings of imperfects and futures.

INDICATIVE

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>meminī</i>	<i>ōdī</i>	<i>coepī</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>memineram</i>	<i>ōderam</i>	<i>coeperam</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>meminerō</i>	<i>ōderō</i>	<i>coeperō</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Perf.</i>	meminerim	ōderim	coeperim
<i>Plup.</i>	meminissem	ōdissem	coepissem

IMPERATIVE

<i>Sing.</i>	mementō
<i>Plur.</i>	mementōte

INFINITIVE

<i>Perf.</i>	meminisse	ōdisse	coepisse
<i>Fut.</i>		ōsūrus (esse)	coeptūrus (esse)

PARTICIPLE

<i>Perf.</i>	ōsus	coeptus
<i>Fut.</i>	ōsūrus	coeptūrus

a. Instead of *coepī* the passive form *coeptus sum* is regularly used when a passive infinitive depends on it. Example: *laudārī coeptus est, he began to be praised.*

87.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Impersonal verbs correspond to English impersonals with *it*. They have no personal subject, but most of them take as subject a substantive clause or sometimes a neuter pronoun. They appear only in the third person singular of the indicative and subjunctive tenses, the present and perfect infinitives, and occasionally in the participles and gerund. They are:—

a. Most verbs expressing actions of nature; as *pluit, it rains.*

b. The following, which are exclusively impersonal: *decet, it becomes; libet, it pleases; licet, it is permitted; miseret, it causes pity; oportet, it is right; paenitet, it repents; piget, it displeases; pudet, it shames; refert, it concerns; taedet, it wearies.* All of these except *refert* belong to the second conjugation.

c. Personal verbs used impersonally with a special meaning; as *accedit, it is added, from accēdō, I approach.*

d. The passives of most intransitive verbs; as *pugnātur, it is fought.*

VOCABULARY

able, be able, possum, posse, potui.
abode, sēdēs, sēdis, F.

absent, be absent, absum, abesse,
āfui.

access, aditus, -ūs, M.

accomplish, efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī,
-fectum.

accord, of one's own accord, ultrō,
adv.

accuse, accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

across, lead across, trādūcō, -dū-
cere, -dūxī, -ductum.

advance, prōgredior, -gredi, -gres-
sus sum.

afraid, be afraid, metuō, -ere, -uī;
vereor, -ērī, -itus sum; timeō,
-ēre, -uī.

Africa, Āfrica, -ae, F.

after, post, *prep. with acc.*

agriculture, agrī cultūra, -ae, F.

ahead, send ahead, praemittō,
-mittere, -misi, -missum.

aid, auxilium, auxiliī, N.

Aisne, Axona, -ae, M.

all, omnis, -e.

Allia, Allia, -ae, F.

Allobroges, Allobrogēs, -um, M. *pl.*

ally, socius, -ī, M.

Alps, Alpēs, -ium, F., *pl.*

although, cum, *conj.*

always, semper, *adv.*

among, apud, *prep. with acc.*

ancestors, maiōrēs, -um, M. *pl.*

anchor, ancora, -ae, F.

and, et; atque; -que, *conjs.*

animal, animal, animālis, N.

annex, adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī,
-iūnctum.

announce, nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

another, alius, -a, -ud.

any, ūllus, -a, -um.

approach, appropinquō, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum.

approve, approve of, probō, -āre,
-āvī, -ātum.

Aquileia, Aquileia, -ae, F.

Aquitania, Aquitānia, -ae, F.

Aquitanian, Aquitānus, -ī, M.; the
Aquitani, Aquitānī, -ōrum,
M. *pl.*

archer, sagittārius, -ī, M.

arise, orior, oriri, ortus sum.

arms, arma, -ōrum, N. *pl.*

army, exercitus, -ūs, M.

arrest, comprehendō, -hendere,
-hendī, -hēnsus.

arrival, adventus, -ūs, M.

arrive, perveniō, -venire, -vēnī,
-ventum.

arrow, sagitta, -ae, F.

ascend, ascendō, -ere, ascendī, as-
cēnsus.

ascent, ascēnsus, -ūs, M.

Asia, Asia, -ae, F.

ask, quaerō, -ere, quaesivī, quaesi-
tum.

assemble, conveniō, -venire, -vēnī,
-ventum.

assert, follow out, exsequor, -se-
quī, -secūtus sum.

assign, attribuo, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum.

at once, statim, *adv.*

Atrebat, Atrebatēs, -ium, *M. pl.*

attack (*noun*), impetus, -ūs, *M.*

attack (*verb*), oppugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.

attempt, cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

Atuatuci, Atuatuci, -ōrum, *M. pl.*

authority, auctoritās, -tātis, *F.*

auxiliaries, auxilia, -ōrum, *N. pl.*

avenge, ulciscor, ulcisci, ultus sum.

avoid, vitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.

await, expectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.

baggage, impedimenta, -ōrum, *N. pl.*

bank (of a river), ripa, -ae, *F.*

barbarians, barbari, -ōrum, *M. pl.*

barbarous, barbarus, -a, -um.

battering-ram, ariēs, arietis, *M.*

battle, proelium, proeli, *N.*

be, sum, esse, fui, futurus.

bear, carry, ferō, ferre, tuli, lātum.

beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum.

because, quod, *conj.*

before, conj., priusquam.

before, prep., ante, with acc.

beginning, initium, -i, *N.*

Belgians, Belgae, -ārum, *M. pl.*

believe, crēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum.

Bellovaci, Bellovaci, -ōrum, *M. pl.*

between, inter, prep. with acc.

Bibrax, Bibrax, Bibractis, *F.*

bird, avis, avis, *F.*

boat, nāvis, nāvis, *F.*; linter, -tris, *F.*

boldly, audacter, *adv.*

book, liber, -bri, *M.*

bound, hem in, contineō, -tinēre, -tinnī, -tentum.

boy, puer, pueri, *M.*

Bratuspantium, Bratuspantium, -i, *N.*

brave, fortis, -e.

bravely, fortiter, *adv.*

break down, rescindō, -scindere, -scidī, -scissum.

bridge, pōns, pontis, *M.*

bring back, redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductum.

Britain, Britannia, -ae, *F.*

Britons, Britanni, -ōrum, *M. pl.*

broad, lātus, -a, -um.

brother, frāter, -tris, *M.*

Brutus, Brūtus, -i, *M.*

build, aedificō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.

burn, incendō, -cendere, -cendi, -cēsum.

but, sed, *conj.*

buy, emō, -ere, ēmi, ēmptum.

by, from, ā, ab, prep. with abl.

by night, noctū, *adv.*

Caesar, Caesar, Caesaris, *M.*

calamity, calamitās, -tātis, *F.*

call, appellō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.

Camillus, Camillus, -i, *M.*

camp, castra, -ōrum, *N. pl.*

camp-follower, cālō, cālōnis, *M.*

can, am able, possum, posse, potui.

capture, capiō, -ere, cēpi, captum.

care, cūra, -ae, *F.*

carefully, diligenter, *adv.*

cart, carrus, -i, *M.*

Casticus, Casticus, -i, *M.*

catch sight of, cōspicor, -ārī, -ātus sum.

cavalry, equitātus, -ūs, *M.*

Celts, Celtae, -ārum, *M. pl.*

centurion, *centuriō*, -ōnis, M.
 change (*noun*), *commūtātiō*, -ōnis, F.
 change (*verb*), *mūtō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 chief, *princeps*, *principis*, M.
 children, *liberī*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 choose, *dēligō*, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum.
 Cicero, *Cicerō*, -ōnis, M.
 citizen, *civis*, *civis*, M., F.
 city, *urbs*, *urbis*, F.
 civil, *civilis*, -e.
 civilization, *cultus*, -ūs, M.
 close, *claudō*, -ere, *clausī*, *clausum*.
 cohort, *cohors*, *cohortis*, F.
 collect, *cōgō*, -ere, *coēgī*, *coāctum*;
 condūco, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.
 come, *veniō*, -ire, *vēnī*, *ventum*.
 command, be in command of, *praesum*, -esse, -fui; place in command of, *praeficiō*, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.
 Commius, *Commius*, -ī, M.
 common, *communis*, -e.
 commonwealth, *rēs pūblica*, *rei pūblicae*.
 companion, *comes*, *comitis*, M.
 complain, *queror*, *queri*, *questus sum*.
 conceal, *occultō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum; *cēlō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 confusion, throw into confusion, *perturbō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 congratulate, *grātulor*, -ārī, -ātus sum.
 conquer, *vincō*, -ere, *vici*, *victum*.
 Considius, *Cōnsidius*, -ī, M.
 conspirators, *coniūrātī*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

consul, *cōsul*, -ulis, M.
 consulship, *cōsulātus*, -ūs, M.
 Corinth, *Corinthus*, -ī, F.
 council, *concilium*, -ī, N.
 country, *finēs*, -ium, M. *pl.*
 courage, *virtūs*, -tūtis, F.
 Crassus, *Crassus*, -ī, M.
 crime, *scelus*, *sceleris*, N.
 cross, *trānsēō*, -īre, -īi, -itum; *trānsgrēdior*, -grēdī, -gressus sum.
 crowded together, *cōnfertus*, -a, -um.
 custom, *mōs*, *mōris*, M.
 cut off, *interclūdō*, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus.
 danger, *periculum*, -ī, N.
 dare, *audeō*, -ēre, *ausus sum*.
 daughter, *filia*, -ae, F.
 day, *diēs*, *diēi*, M., F.
 dear, *cārus*, -a, -um.
 death, *mors*, *mortis*, F.
 decide, *cōstituō*, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum; *statuō*, -ere, *statui*, *statūtum*.
 Decimus, *Decimus*, -ī, (*abbrev. D.*), M.
 deep, *altus*, -a, -um.
 defeat, *superō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum; *vincō*, -ere, *vici*, *victum*.
 defend, *dēfendō*, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsus.
 defender, *dēfēnsor*, -ōris, M.
 delay (*noun*), *mora*, -ae, F.
 delay (*verb*), *moror*, -ārī, -ātus sum.
 demand, *poscō*, -ere, *poposci*; *postulō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 depart, *discēdō*, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus.

departure, *profectiō, -ōnis, F.*
 dependent, *cliēns, clientis, M.*
 depth, *altitūdō, -dinis, F.*
 desert, *dēserō, -serere, -serui, -ser-*
tum.
 desire, *cupiō, -ere, cupivī, cupi-*
tum.
 desirous, *cupidus, -a, -um.*
 despise, *contemnō, -temnere,*
-tempſi, -temptum.
 destroy, *dēleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum.*
 detain, *retineō, -tinēre, -tinui,*
-tentum.
 differ, *differō, -ferre, distuli, dilā-*
tum.
 difficult, *difficilis, -e.*
 difficulty, *difficultās, -tātis, F.*
 direction, *pars, partis, F.*
 disclose, *patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī,*
-factum.
 disembark, *ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgres-*
sus sum.
 disloyal, *improbis, -a, -um.*
 dismiss, *dimittō, -mittere, -misi,*
-missum.
 displease, *displaceō, -ēre, -ui, -itum.*
 distant, be distant, *absum, abesse,*
āfui.
 ditch, *fossa, -ae, F.*
 Diviciacus, *Diviciācus, -i, M.*
 Divico, *Divicō, -ōnis, M.*
 divide, *dividō, -ere, divisi, divi-*
sum.
 dog, *canis, canis, M.*
 draw up, *instruō, -struere, -struxi,*
-structum.
 drive back, *repellō, -ere, reppuli,*
repulsum.
 drive from, *expellō, -ere, expuli,*
expulsum.

Dumnorix, *Dumnorix, Dumnorigis,*
M.
 dust, *pulvis, pulveris, M.*
 each, each man, *quisque, quidque.*
 eagle, *aquila, -ae, F.*
 easily, *facile, adv.*
 eighth, *octāvus, -a, -um.*
 elect, *creō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.*
 embassy, *lēgatiō, -ōnis, F.*
 encamp, *cōnsidō, -sīdere, -sēdi,*
-sessum.
 encourage, *cohortor, -ārī, -ātus*
sum.
 enemy, *hostis, hostis, M.*
 enervate, *enfeeble, effeminō, -āre,*
-āvi, -ātum.
 entreat, *orō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.*
 envoy, *lēgātus, -i, M.*
 escape, *effugiō, -fugere, -fūgi.*
 especially, *praesertim, adv.*
 every day, daily, *cotīdiē, adv.*
 exile, *exsilium, exsili, N.*
 explain, *ēdoceō, -ēre, -ui, -tum.*
 extend, *pateō, -ēre, -ui.*
 faithful, *fidēlis, -e.*
 famous, *clārus, -a, -um.*
 farther, *ulterior, -ius, gen. ulteriō-*
ris.
 fasten together, *conligō, -āre,*
-āvi, -ātum.
 father, *pater, -tris, M.*
 favor, *faveō, -ēre, fāvi, fautum.*
 fear (*noun*), *timor, -ōris, M.*
 fear (*verb*), *timeō, -ēre, -ui.*
 few, *pauci, -ae, -a.*
 field, *ager, agri, M.*
 fiercely, *ācritor, comp. ācrius.*
 fifteen, *quīndecim, indecl. num.*
 fight, *pugnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.*

fill, fill up, *compleō*, -plēre, -plēvi, -plētum.

find, find out, *reperiō*, -īre, *reperi*, *reperit*; *inveniō*, -venire, -vēni, -ventum.

first, *primus*, -a, -um.

five, *quinque*, *indecl. num.*

flee, *fugiō*, -ere, *fūgi*, *fugitūrus*.

fleet, *classis*, *classis*, F.

flight, *fuga*, -ae, F.

flow, *fluō*, -ere, *flūxi*.

follow, *sequor*, *sequi*, *secutus sum*.

following, *posterus*, -a, -um.

foot, *pēs*, *pedis*, M.

forage, *pābulum*, -i, N.

forces, *cōpiae*, -ārum, F. *pl.*

ford, *vadum*, -i, N.

foresee, *prōvideō*, -vidēre, -vidi, -visum.

forest, *silva*, -ae, F.

former, *pristinus*, -a, -um.

fort, *castellum*, -i, N.

fortification, *mūnitio*, -ōnis, F.

fortify, *mūniō*, -īre, -ivi, -itum.

found, *condō*, -dere, -didi, -ditum.

founder, *conditor*, -ōris, M.

four, *quattuor*, *indecl. num.*

freely, *liberē*, *adv.*

friend, *amicus*, -i, M.

friendly, *amicus*, -a, -um.

friendship, *amicitia*, -ae, F.

frighten, *terreō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

from, *ā* (ab); *ē* (ex) *preps. with abl.*

gain possession of, *potior*, -īri, *potitus sum*.

Gaius, *Gāius*, -i (*abbrev. C.*), M.

Galba, *Galba*, -ae, M.

Garonne, *Garunna* (or *Garumna*), -ae, M.

garrison, *praesidium*, *praesidi*, N.

gate, *porta*, -ae, F.

Gaul, *Gallia*, -ae, F.

Gaul, *an inhabitant of Gaul*, *Gallus*, -i, M.; the Gauls, *Galli*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

general, *imperātor*, -ōris, M.

Geneva, *Genava*, -ae, F.

Germans, *Germāni*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

Germany, *Germānia*, -ae, F.

girl, *puella*, -ae, F.

give, *dō*, *dare*, *dedi*, *datum*.

give back, *reddō*, -dere, -didi, -ditum.

go, *eō*, *ire*, *ii* or *ivī*, *itum*.

god, a god, *deus*, -i, M.

grain, *frumentum*, -i, N.

grandfather, *avus*, -i, M.

great, *magnus*, -a, -um; how great, *quantus*, -a, -um.

Greeks, *Graeci*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

guard, protection, *praesidium*, *praesidi*, N.; a guard, *custōs*, *custōdis*, M.

guard (*verb*), *custōdiō*, -īre, -ivi, -itum.

Haeduan, *Haedus*, -i, M.; the Haeduans, *Haedui*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

Hannibal, *Hannibal*, -alis, M.

happens, it happens, *accidit*, -ere, *accidit*.

harbor, *portus*, -ūs, M.

hasten, *contendō*, -dere, -di, -tum; *properō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

have, *habeō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum.

he, she, it, is, ea, id.

hear, *audiō*, -īre, -ivī, -itum.

height, *altitūdō*, -dinis, F.

helmet, *galea*, -ae, F.

help (*noun*), *auxilium*, -i, N.

help (*verb*), iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iū-
tum.

Helvetian, Helvētius, -a, -um; the
Helvetians, Helvētīi, -orum, M.
pl.

hem in, contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -
tentum.

here, hīc, *adv.*

hesitate, dubitō, -āre, āvī, -ātum.

high, altus, -a, -um; higher, supe-
rior, -ius.

hill, collis, collis, M.

himself, herself, itself, them-
selves, *reflex.*, suī, sibi, sē.

hinder, impediō, -ire, -ivī, -itum.

hindrance, impedimentum, -i, N.

his, her, its, their (*reflexive*), suus,
-a, -um.

hold, obtineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -ten-
tum; teneō, -ēre, -uī; hold out,
endure, sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī,
-tentum.

home, domus, -ūs (*locative domī*),
F.

honor, honor, -ōris, M.

honorable, honestus, -a, -um.

hope, spēs, speī, F.

Horatius, Horātius, -ī, M.

horse, equus, -ī, M.

horseman, eques, equitis, M.

hostage, obses, obsidis, M., F.

hour, hōra, -ae, F.

house, domus, -ūs, F.; tēctum, -ī,
N.

how great, quantus, -a, -um.

hurl, coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum.

I, ego, *gen.* meī.

Iecius, Iccius, -ī, M.

if, sī, *conj.*

ill, aeger, -gra, -grum.

immortal, immortalis, -e.

import, importō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

in, on, in, *prep. with abl.*

increase, augeō, -ēre, auxī, auc-
tum.

incredible, incredibilis, -e.

infantry (*adj.*), pedester, -tris,
-tre.

influence (*noun*), auctōritās, -tā-
tis, F.

influence (*verb*), addūco, -dūcere,
-dūxī, -ductum.

inform, certiōrem (-ēs) faciō,
-ere, fēcī, factum.

inhabit, incolō, -ere, -uī.

injure, noceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum (*with
dative*).

innocent, innocēns, *gen.* innocen-
tis.

inquire, quaerō, -ere, quaesivī,
quaesitum.

interpreter, interpres, -pretis, M.

interrupt, intermittō, -mittere,
-misī, -missum.

intervene, intercēdo, -cēdere, -ces-
sī, -cessum.

into, in, *prep. with acc.*

investigate, explorō, -āre, -āvī,
-ātus.

invite, invitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

Ireland, Hibernia, -ae, F.

island, insula, -ae, F.

Italy, Italia, -ae, F.

javelin, pilum, -ī, N.

journey, iter, itineris, N.

Jura, Iūra, -ae, M.

justice, iūstitia, -ae, F.

keep from, prohibeō, -ēre, -uī,
-itum.

- kill, interficiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fec-
tum.
kind, modus, -i, M.
king, rēx, rēgis, M.
kingdom, rēgnum, -i, N.
kinsman, cognātus, -i, M.
know, sciō, scire, scīvi, scītum;
intellegō, -legere, -lēxi, -lēctum;
not know, ignōrō, -āre, -āvi,
-ātum.
knowledge, scientia, -ae, F.
- Labiēnus, Labiēnus, -i, M.
lack, be lacking, dēsūm, -esse, -fuī.
lake, lacus, -ūs, M.
language, lingua, -ae, F.
large, magnus, -a, -um.
Latobrigi, Latobrigi, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
law, lēx, lēgis, F.
lay aside, dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī,
-positum.
lay waste, vāsto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
lead, dūcō, -ere, dūxi, ductum.
lead across, trādūcō, -dūcere,
-dūxi, -ductum.
lead back, redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi,
-ductum.
lead out, ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi,
-ductum.
leader, dux, ducis, M.
league, coniūratiō, -ōnis, F.
leap, leap down, dēsilīō, -īre, -uī.
leave, relinquō, -linquere, -līquī,
-lictum.
legion, legiō, -ōnis, F.
letter, epistula, -ae, F.
levy, cōscribō, -scribere, -scripsī,
-scriptum.
liberty, libertās, -tātis, F.
lieutenant, lēgātus, -i, M.
life, vita, -ae, F.
- line of battle, aciēs, aciēi, F.
Liseus, Liscus, -i, M.
live, habitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
location, situs, -ūs, M.
long (*adj.*), longus, -a, -um.
long, for a long time (*adv.*), diū,
comp. diūtius, *sup.* diūtissimē.
lose, āmittō, -ere, āmisi, āmissum.
loss, dētrimentum, -i, N.
- magistrate, magistrātus, -ūs, M.
make, faciō, -ere, fēci, factum.
make war on, bellum inferō,
-ferre, -tuli, -latum.
man, homō, hominis, M.; vir, viri,
M.
many, multi, -ae, -a.
march, iter, itineris, N.
Marcus, Mārcus, -i, (*abbrev. M.*),
M.
Marius, Marius, -i, M.
marriage, mātrimonium, -i, N.
Marseilles, Massilia, -ae, F.
memory, memoria, -ae, F.
Menapii, Menapii, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
merchant, mercātor, -ōris, M.
Messala, Messāla, -ae, M.
messenger, nūntius, -i, M.
Messina, Messāna, -ae, F.
Meuse, Mosa, -ae, M.
mile, mille passūs or passuum, *pl.*
milia passuum.
mind, animus, -i, M.
money, pecūnia, -ae, F.
month, mēnsis, mēnsis, M.
mother, māter, -tris, F.
mountain, mōns, montis, M.
move, moveō, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum.
much, multus, -a, -um.
my, meus, -a, -um.

name, *nōmen*, *nōminis*, N.
 narrow, *angustus*, -a, -um.
 nation, *gēns*, *gentis*, F.
 native country, country, *patria*,
 -ae, F.
 nature, *nātūra*, -ae, F.
 nearest, very near, *proximus*, -a,
 -um.
 neglect, *neglegō*, -legere, -lēxī,
 -lēctum.
 neighboring, *vicīnus*, -a, -um; *fini-*
timus, -a, -um.
 neighbors, neighboring people,
finitimī, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 Nervii, *Nervii*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 never, *numquam*, *adv.*
 new, *novus*, -a, -um.
 night, by night, *noctū*, *adv.*
 no, *nūllus*, -a, -um, *gen. nūllius*.
 no one, *nēmō*, *dat. nēmini*, *acc.*
nēminem, *gen. and abl. supplied*
from nūllus.
 nobles, the nobles (*collective*),
nōbilitās, -tātis, F.
 noise, *strepitus*, -ūs, M.
 not, *nōn*, *adv.*
 not yet, *nōndum*, *adv.*
 nothing, *nihil*, *indecl. N.*
 notice, *animadvertō*, -vertere,
 -vertī, -versum.
 Noviodunum, *Noviodūnum*, -ī, N.
 now, *nunc*, *adv.*
 number, *numerus*, -ī, M.
 obey, *pāreō*, -ēre, -uī.
 ocean, *Ōceanus*, -ī, M.
 often, *saepe*, *adv.*
 old man, *senex*, *senis*, M.
 on, *in*, *prep. with abl.*
 on account of, *propter*, *prep. with*
abl.

one, *ūnus*, -a, -um, *gen. ūnūs*; one
 . . . another, *alius* . . . *alius*.
 only, *sōlus*, -a, -um, *gen. sōlius*.
 open, *patefaciō*, -facere, -fēcī,
 -factum.
 order, *iubeō*, -ēre, *iussī*, *iussum*;
 in order that, *ut*, *conj.*
 Orgetorix, *Orgetorix*, *Orgetorigis*,
 M.
 other, another, *alius*, -a, -ud.
 our, *noster*, -tra, -trum.
 part, *pars*, *partis*, F.
 peace, *pāx*, *pācis*, F.
 Pedius, *Pedius*, -ī, M.
 people, *populus*, -ī, M.
 perish, *pereō*, -īre, -īī, -itum.
 persuade, *persuadeō*, -suādēre,
 -suāsī, -suāsūm.
 pierce, *trānsfigō*, -figere, -fixī,
 -fixūm.
 pirate, *praedō*, -ōnis, M.
 Piso, *Pisō*, *Pisōnis*, M.
 place (*noun*), *locus*, -ī, M. (*pl. usu-*
ally loca, N.).
 place (*verb*), *pōnō*, -ere, *posuī*,
positum; *collocō*, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātum.
 place in command of, *praefficiō*,
 -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.
 plain, *plānitēs*, -ēī, F.
 plan, *cōnsiliūm*, -ī, N.
 please, *placeō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
 pleasing, *grātus*, -a, -um.
 plunder, *praedor*, -ārī, -ātus sum.
 praetor, *praetor*, -ōris, M.
 prepare, *parō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 prepared, *parātus*, -a, -um.
 present, *dōnum*, -ī, N.
 present, be present, *adsum*, -esse,
 -fuī.

- prevent, *dēterreō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
 prison, carcer, carceris, M.
 prisoner, captivus, -ī, M.
 promise, polliceor, -ēri, pollicitus sum.
 promontory, *prōmunturium*, -ī, N.
 prosperous, *flōrēns*, *gen. flōrentis*.
 protect, *cōservō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 province, *prōvincia*, -ae, F.
 public, *pūblicus*, -a, -um.
 punishment, *supplicium*, -ī, N.
 purpose, for the purpose (of), *causā*, *preceded by genitive*.
 pursue, *insequor*, -sequī, -secūtus sum.
 put on, *induo*, -duere, -duī, -dūtum.
 Pyrenees, *Pyrēnaei*, -ōrum.
 quaestor, quaestor, -ōris, M.
 queen, *rēgina*, -ae, F.
 quickly, *celeriter*, *adv.*
 Quintus, Quintus, -ī (*abbrev. Q.*), M.
 raft, ratis, ratis, F.
 rampart, *vāllum*, -ī, N.
 rank, *ōrdo*, *ōrdinis*, M.
 rapid, *celer*, *celeris*, *celere*.
 rash, *temerārius*, -a, -um.
 read, *legō*, -ere, *lēgī*, *lēctum*.
 readily, *mōbilit̄er*, *adv.*
 reason, *causa*, -ae, F.
 recent, *recēns*, *gen. recentis*.
 recently, *nūper*, *adv.*
 redoubt, *castellum*, -ī, N.
 reënforcements, *subsidiūm*, *subsidiī*, N.
 refinement, *hūmānitās*, -tātis, M.
 region, *regiō*, -ōnis, F.; *locus*, -ī, M. (*pl. loca*, -ōrum, N.).
 Regulus, *Rēgulus*, -ī, M.
 remain, *maneō*, -ēre, *mānsī*, *mānsūm*.
 Remi, *Rēmī*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 remove, *removeō*, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum.
 renew, *renovō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;
redintegrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 reply, *respondeō*, -ēre, *respondī*, *respōnsum*.
 report, *nūntiō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 repulse, *repello*, -ere, *reppulī*, *repulsum*.
 request, *postulō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 rescue, *ēripiō*, -ripere, -ripuī, -rep-tum.
 resist, *resistō*, -sistere, -stitī.
 rest, the rest of, *reliquus*, -a, -um;
as subst., *reliquī*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 restore, *restituō*, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum.
 restrain, *contineō*, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.
 result, it results, it comes about, *fit*, *fieri*, *factum est*.
 retain, *retineō*, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.
 return (*noun*), *reditus*, -ūs, M.
 return (*verb*), *revertor*, *revertī*, *revertī*, *reversum* (*dep. in present system*).
 revolt, *dēficiō*, -ficere, -fēcī, -fec-tum.
 reward, *praemium*, *praemi*, N.
 Rhine, *Rhēnus*, -ī, M.
 Rhone, *Rhodanus*, -ī, M.
 rights, authority, *iūs*, *iūris*, N.
 ripe, *mātūrus*, -a, -um.
 river, *flūmen*, *flūminis*, N.

road, *iter*, *itineris*, N.
 roam, *vagor*, -*ārī*, -*ātus* sum.
 Roman, *Rōmānus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 Romans, *Rōmānī*, -*ōrum*, M. *pl.*
 Rome, *Rōma*, -*ae*, F.
 Romulus, *Rōmulus*, -*i*, M.
 rout, *pellō*, -*ere*, *pepulī*, *pulsus*.
 royal authority, *rēgnum*, -*i*, N.

 Sabinus, *Sabīnus*, -*i*, M.
 safe, *tūtus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 safely, *tūtō*, *comp. tūtius*, *sup. tūtissimē*.
 safety, *salūs*, -*ūtis*, F.
 Saguntum, *Saguntum*, -*i*, N.
 sailor, *nauta*, -*ae*, M.
 Sambre, *Sabis*, *Sabis*, M.
 same, *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*.
 satisfied, *contentus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 say, *dīcō*, -*ere*, *dixī*, *dictum*.
 scout, *explōrātōr*, -*ōris*, M.
 seditious, *sēditiosus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 see, *videō*, -*ēre*, *vidī*, *vīsum*.
 seek, *petō*, -*ere*, -*ivī*, -*itum*.
 seem, *videor*, -*eri*, *vīsus* sum.
 seize, *occupō*, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*.
 self, himself, herself, themselves,
 suī, *sibi*, *sē*.
 senate, *senātus*, -*ūs*, M.
 senator, *senātor*, -*ōris*, M.
 send, *mittō*, -*ere*, *mīsī*, *missum*.
 send ahead, *praemittō*, -*mittere*,
 -*mīsī*, -*missum*.
 send back, *remittō*, -*mittere*,
 -*mīsī*, -*missum*.
 separate, *dividō*, -*videre*, -*vīsī*,
 -*vīsum*.
 Sequanian, *Sēquanus*, -*i*, M.; the
 Sequanī, *Sēquanī*, -*ōrum*, M. *pl.*
 set out, *proficiscor*, *proficisci*, *pro-*
 fectus sum.

settle, *cōsido*, -*sidere*, -*sēdi*, -*ses-*
 sum.
 seventh, *septimus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 several, *complūrēs*, -*ia*.
 shield, *scūtum*, -*i*, N.
 ship, *nāvis*, *nāvis*, F.; warship,
 nāvis longa.
 shore, *litus*, *litoris*, N.
 short, *brevis*, -*e*.
 shout (*noun*), *clāmor*, -*ōris*, M.
 side, on this side of, *cis*, *prep.*
 with acc.
 sight, *cōspectus*, -*ūs*, M.
 signal, *signum*, -*i*, N.
 since, *cum*, *conj.*
 sink, *dēprimō*, -*primere*, -*pressī*,
 -*pressum*.
 sister, *soror*, -*ōris*, F.
 six, *sex*, *indecl. num.*
 slave, *servus*, -*i*, M.
 slinger, *funditor*, -*ōris*, M.
 small, *parvus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 so, *ita*; *tam*, *advs.*
 so great, *tantus*, -*a*, -*um*.
 soldier, *mīles*, *mīlitis*, M.
 some, *quīdam*, *quaedam*, *quoddam*
 or quiddam; *nōn nullī*, -*ōrum*,
 subst. M. pl.; some, . . . others,
 aliī . . . *aliī*.
 son, *filius*, *filii*, M.
 son-in-law, *gener*, *generi*, M.
 sort, kind, *modus*, -*i*, M.
 sortie, *ēruptiō*, -*ōnis*, F.
 Sotiates, *Sotiatēs*, -*ium*, M. *pl.*
 Spain, *Hispania*, -*ae*, F.
 Spaniards, the Spaniards, *Hispā-*
 nī, -*ōrum*, M. *pl.*
 speak, *dīcō*, -*ere*, *dixī*, *dictum*;
 loquor, *loquī*, *locūtus* sum.
 speed, *celeritās*, -*tātis*, F.
 stand, *stō*, -*stāre*, *steti*, *stātūrus*.

state, *civitas*, -tātis, F.
 station, *dispōnō*, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum.
 stature, *statūra*, -ae, F.
 steep, *arduus*, -a, -um.
 still, *tamen*, *adv.*
 stir up, *concitō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 stone, *lapis*, *lapidis*, M.
 storm, *tempestās*, -tātis, F.
 subdue, *pācō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 such, *tālis*, -e.
 suddenly, *subitō*, *adv.*
 Suebi, *Suēbī*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 Suggestiones, *Suessiōnēs*, -um, M. *pl.*
 sufficiently, *satis*, *adv.*
 Sugambri, *Sugambri*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 suitable, *idōneus*, -a, -um.
 summer, *aestās*, -tātis, F.
 summit, *culmen*, *culminis*, N.
 summon, *arcessō*, -ere, -īvi, -itum.
 suppliant, *supplex*, *supplicis*, M.
 supplies, *commeātus*, -ūs, M.
 supply, *cōpia*, -ae, F.
 supreme power, *imperium*, *imperī*, N.
 surpass, *praecēdō*, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum.
 surrender, *dēdō*, -dēre, -didī, -ditum; *trādō*, -dere, -didī, -ditum.
 surround, *circumveniō*, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.
 suspect, *suspīcor*, -ārī, -ātus sum.
 swamp, *palūs*, -ūdis, F.
 sword, *gladius*, -ī, M.
 take, take up, *capiō*, -ere, cēpi, *captum*.
 temple, *templum*, -ī, N.
 ten, *decem*, *undecl. num.*
 tenth, *decimus*, -a, -um.

terrify, *perterreō*, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
 territory, *finēs*, -ium, M. *pl.*
 that, *ille*, *illa*, *illud*; *is*, *ea*, *id.*
 that, so that, in order that, *ut*, *conj.*; that . . . not, *in volitive clauses*, *nē*.
 their, *reflexive*, *suus*, -a, -um; *when not reflex.*, *eōrum*.
 then, *tum*, *adv.*
 there, *ibi*, *adv.*
 thing, *rēs*, *rei*, F.
 think, *arbitror*, -ārī, -ātus sum.
 this, *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*; *is*, *ea*, *id.*
 thousand, *mille*, *adj.*, *pl. milia*, -ium, *subst. N.*
 three, *trēs*, *tria*.
 through, *per*, *prep. with acc.*
 throw, *iaciō*, -ere, *īeci*, *iactum*.
 throw into confusion, *perturbō*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum.
 Tiber, *Tiberis*, *Tiberis*, M.
 time, *tempus*, *temporis*, N.; for a long time, *diū*, *adv.*
 tired, tired out, *dēfessus*, -a, -um.
 Titurius, *Titūrius*, -ī, M.
 touch, *attīgō*, -ere, *attigī*, *attāctum*.
 toward, *ad*, *prep. with acc.*
 tower, *turris*, *turris*, F.
 town, *oppidum*, -ī, N.
 townspeople, *oppidānī*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 trader, *mercātor*, -ōris, M.
 traitor, *prōditor*, -ōris, M.
 traveler, *viātor*, -ōris, M.
 Treveri, *Trēverī*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*
 tribe, *gēns*, *gentis*, F.
 tribune, *tribūnus*, -ī, M.
 trust, *cōnfidō*, -fidere, -fīsus sum.
 try, *cōnor*, -ārī, -ātus sum.
 Tulingi, *Tulingī*, -ōrum, M. *pl.*

twelve, *duodecim*, *indecl. num.*
two, *duo*, *duae*, *duo*.

under, *sub*, *prep. with acc. or abl.*
understand, *intelligō*, *-legere*,
-lēxi, *-lēctum*.

undertake, *suscipio*, *-cipere*, *-cēpi*,
-ceptum.

unfavorable, *iniquus*, *-a*, *-um*.

until, *dum*, *conj.*

unusual, *singulāris*, *-e*.

unwilling, *invitus*, *-a*, *-um*.

unwilling, *be unwilling*, *nōlō*,
nōlle, *nōlū*.

urge, *hortor*, *-āri*, *-ātus sum*.

use, *ūtor*, *ūtī*, *ūsus sum*.

valley, *vallēs*, *vallis*, *F.*

Veneti, *Venetī*, *-ōrum*, *M. pl.*

very near, nearest, *proximus*, *-a*,
-um.

victory, *victōria*, *-ae*, *F.*

villa, *villa*, *-ae*, *F.*

village, *vīcus*, *-ī*, *M.*

violence, *vīs* (*vis*), *F.*

Viridovix, *Viridovīx*, *-vīcis*, *M.*

Vocontii, *Vocontī*, *-ōrum*, *M. pl.*

voice, *vōx*, *vōcis*, *F.*

wage, *gerō*, *-ere*, *gessi*, *gestum*.

wait, wait for, *expectō*, *-āre*,
-āvi, *-ātum*.

walk, *ambulō*, *-āre*, *-āvi*, *-ātum*.

wall, *mūrus*, *-ī*, *M.*

wander, *errō*, *-āre*, *-āvi*, *-ātum*;
vagor, *-āri*, *-ātus sum*.

war, *bellum*, *-ī*, *N.*; make war on,
bellum inferō, *inferre*, etc.

ward off, avert, *dēpellō*, *-pellere*,
-pulī, *-pulsum*.

warn, *moneō*, *-ēre*, *-uī*, *-itum*.

water, *agua*, *-ae*, *F.*

wealthy, *dives*, *gen. divitis*, *superl.*
dītissimus, *-a*, *-um*.

weapon, *tēlum*, *-ī*, *N.*

weight, *pondus*, *ponderis*, *N.*

what, which? (*interrogative*), *quī*,
quae, *quod*.

when, *cum*, *conj.*

where, *ubi*, *adv.*

while, *dum*, *conj.*

who, which, what, that, *quī*, *quae*,
quod, *rel. pron.*

whole, *tōtus*, *-a*, *-um*.

why? *cūr*, *adv.*

wide, *lātus*, *-a*, *-um*.

widely, *lātē*, *comp. lātius*, *sup.*
lātissimē.

wife, *uxor*, *-ōris*, *F.*

will, against (Caesar's) will,
(Caesare, etc.), *invitō*.

wine, *vīnum*, *-ī*, *N.*

winter quarters, *hiberna*, *-ōrum*,
N. pl.

wisdom, *sapientia*, *-ae*, *F.*

wise, *sapiēns*, *gen. sapientis*.

wish, *volō*, *velle*, *volū*; not wish,
be unwilling, *nōlō*, *nōlle*, *nōlū*.

with, *cum*, *prep. with abl.*

withdraw, *discēdō*, *-cēdere*, *-cessī*,
-cessum; *dēmigrō*, *-āre*, *-āvi*,
-ātum.

without, *sine*, *prep. with abl.*

withstand, *sustineō*, *-tinēre*, *-tinū*,
-tentum.

woman, *mulier*, *mulieris*, *F.*

wound (*verb*), *vulnerō*, *-āre*, *-āvi*,
-ātum.

write, *scribō*, *-ere*, *scripsī*, *scrip-*
tum.

wrong, injustice, *iniūria*, *-ae*, *F.*

year, *annus*, -ī, M.

yoke, *iugum*, -ī, N.

you, *tū*, *gen.* *tui*.

young man, *iuvenis*, *iuvenis*, M.;

adulēscēns, *adulēscētis*, M.

your, of one person, *tuus*, -a, -um;
of more than one, *vester*, -tra,
-trum.

INDEX

(Numerals refer to pages)

ABLATIVE:

- absolute, 12, 49.
- of accompaniment, 10, 47.
- of agent, 9, 46.
- of manner, 13, 50.
- of means, 7, 44.
- of place, 9, 46.
- of respect, 10, 47.
- of route, 11, 48.
- of separation, 13, 50.
- of time, 12, 49.
- with certain deponent verbs, 11, 48.
- with a preposition, in place of the genitive of the whole, 20, 57.

ACCUSATIVE:

- of duration and extent, 21, 58.
- of place to which, 22, 59.
- two, with compounds of *hāns*, 21, 58.

ADVERSATIVE clauses with *cum*, 29, 66.

AGREEMENT of Relative Pronoun, 8, 45.

ahus, elliptical use of, 35, 72.

ANTICIPATORY subjunctive, 32, 69.

APPOSITION, 8, 45.

CAUSAL clauses with *cum*, 28, 65.

COMPLEMENTARY infinitive, 36, 73.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

- contrary to fact, 43, 78.
- future less vivid, 42, 77.

future more vivid, 41, 77.

non-committal, 41, 77.

cum clauses:

- adversative, 29, 66.
- causal, 28, 65.
- descriptive, of situation, 29, 66.

DATIVE:

- of agent, 17, 54.
- of indirect object, 14, 51.
- of possession, 15, 52.
- of purpose, 16, 53.
- of reference, 16, 53.
- with adjectives, 14, 51.
- with compound verbs, 17, 54.
- with passive verbs, 35, 72.
- with special verbs, 15, 52.
- dēbū* with present infinitive, 40, 76.
- dum*, tense use with, 36, 73.

FEAR, subjunctive after words of, 34, 71.

GENITIVE:

- objective, 19, 56.
- of description, 19, 56.
- of possession, 18, 55.
- of the whole, 18, 55.

GERUND, 24, 61.

GERUNDIVE, 24, 61.

HINDERING, subjunctive with words of, 39, 76.

- INDIRECT discourse, 27, 64.
 INDIRECT object, 14, 51.
 INDIRECT questions, 31, 68.
 INFINITIVE:
 complementary, 36, 73.
 in indirect discourse, 27, 64.
 with *dēbu*, 40, 76.
mille, construction with, 20, 57.
 NOMINATIVE, in predicate, 7, 44.
 PARTICIPLES of deponent verbs, 25, 62.
 PASSIVE use of verbs with dative, 35, 72.
 PERIPHRASTIC conjugation, first, 39, 75.
 PLACE from which, 23, 60.
 PLACE in which, 9, 23, 46, 60.
 PLACE to which, 22, 59.
 POSSESSIVE adjectives, 26, 63.
 PREDICATE nominative, 7, 44.
 PREPOSITIONS:
 position of, 25, 52.
 review of cases with, 37, 74.
 PRONOUNS:
 reflexive, 26, 63.
 relative, agreement of, 8, 45.
 PURPOSE CLAUSES:
 relative, 30, 67.
 with *quō*, 31, 68.
 with *ut* and *nē*, 30, 67.
 QUESTIONS:
 direct, forms of, 38, 39.
 indirect, 31, 68.
quod clauses of reason, 28, 65.
 REFLEXIVE pronouns, 26, 63.
 RELATIVE clauses of description, 34, 71.
 RELATIVE pronouns, agreement of, 8, 45.
 RESULT, clauses of, 32, 69.
 SUBJUNCTIVE:
 anticipatory, 32, 69.
 in *cum* adversative clauses, 29, 66.
 in *cum* causal clauses, 28, 65.
 in *cum* descriptive clauses of situation, 29, 66.
 in indirect discourse, 27, 64.
 in indirect questions, 31, 68.
 in purpose clauses, 30, 31, 67, 68.
 in relative clauses of description, 34, 71.
 in result clauses, 32, 69.
 in substantive clauses of desire, 33, 70.
 in substantive clauses of fact, 33, 70.
 with words of fear, 34, 71.
 with words of hindering, 39, 76.
 SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES:
 of desire, 33, 70.
 of fact, 33, 70.
 SUPINE, accusative of, 37, 74.
utor, etc., ablative with, 11, 48.

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY



112 416

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY